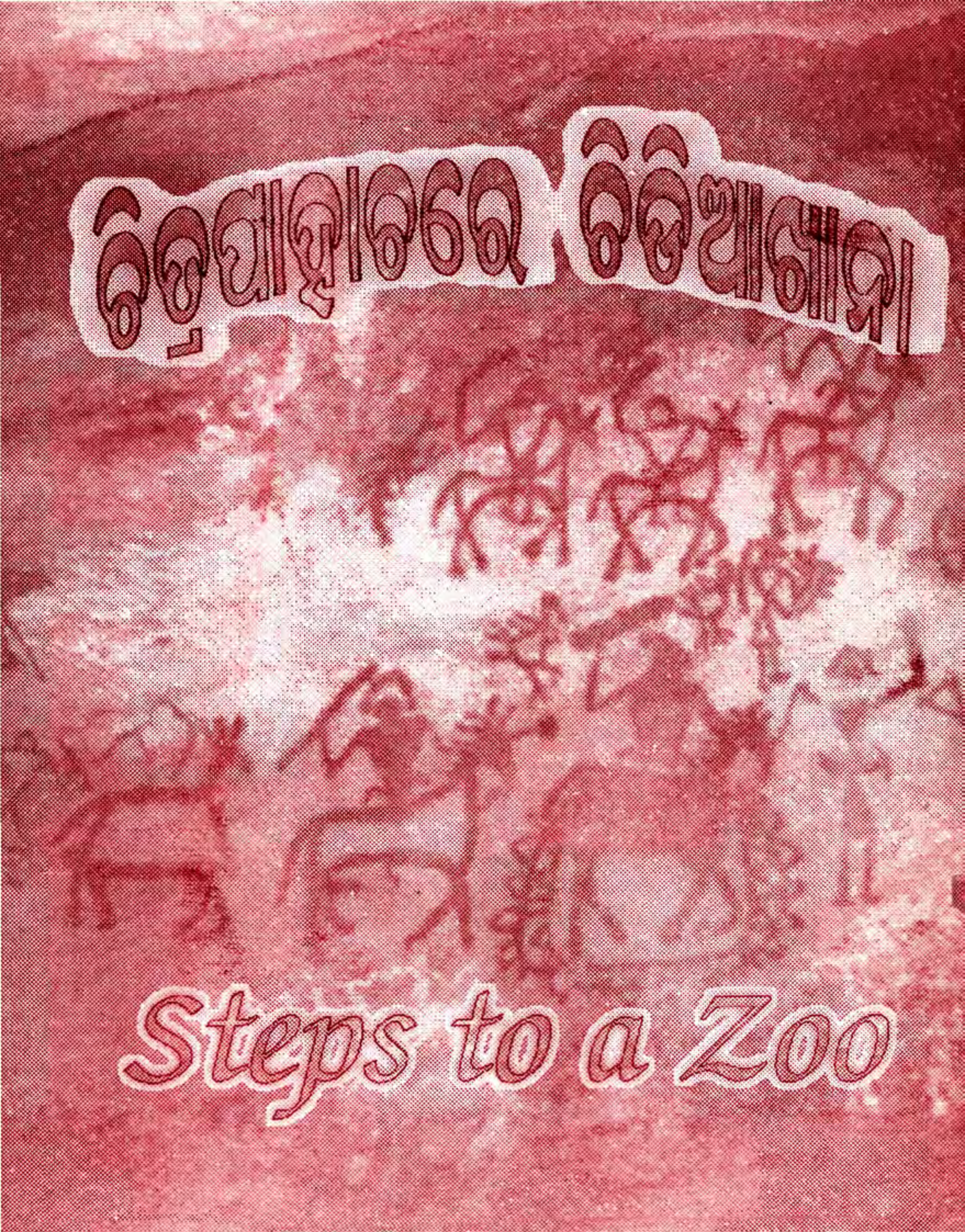
ଚିତ୍ରଯାତ୍ରାଚରେ ଚିଡିଆଖାନା



Steps to a Zoo

ବ୍ୟବହାର ପାଇଁ ସୂଚନା

ନୂଆ ଚିତ୍ରଅଙ୍କାଳୀର ମନରୁ ଭୟ ଛଡ଼ାଇବାରେ ଓ ଚିତ୍ର ଆଙ୍କିବାରେ ତାକୁ ଆଗେଇନେବାରେ ସାଥୀହେବା ଏହି ବହିଟିର ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ। କେତେ ଛୋଟ ବଡ଼ ପ୍ରାଣୀଙ୍କର ଚିତ୍ର ଆଙ୍କିବାର ସରଳ ବାଟ ପାଦ ପାଦ ହୋଇ ଏଥିରେ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି। ସାନବଡ଼ ଗୋଲ, ଅଣ୍ଡାଳିଆ ବା ଚେପଟା ଆକୃତି ଓ ସିଧା ଗାର ଭଳି କେତୋଟି ସାଧାରଣ ଆକୃତିକୁ ଲଗାଇ ଯେ କେହି ଏହି ଚିତ୍ରଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ କରିପାରିବ। କାହା କାହା ହାତରେ ଭଲ ଗୋଲଟିଏ ହୁଏନାହିଁ। ସେଥିପାଇଁ କିନ୍ତୁ ଚିନ୍ତାକରିବା ଦରକାର ନାହିଁ। ପେନସିଲ ଧରି ବିନା ଦ୍ୱିଧାରେ ଏକା ଥରକେ ଗୋଲଟିଏ ବୁଲାଇଦିଅନ୍ତୁ। କୁଜା ହେଉ ବା ଚେପଟା ହେଉ, ରବର ଚଳାଇ ବାରମ୍ବାର ଲିଭାନ୍ତୁନାହିଁ। ଅଭ୍ୟାସ କରିଚାଲିଲେ ଗୋଲଟି ଦିନେ ସୁରୁଖୁରୁରେ ହୋଇଯିବ।

ବଗ ଚିତ୍ରର ଉଦାହରଣ ନେଇ ଏହି ବହିର ଧାରାଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ଏବେ ବୁଝିବା। ବଗ ଆଙ୍କିବା ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରଥମେ ପତ୍ର ଭଳି ଗୋଟିଏ ଆକୃତି କରିବାକୁ ହେବ। ତାହାହେବ ବଗର ଦେହ। ମୁଣ୍ଡ ପାଇଁ ଦେହର ଟିକିଏ ଉପରକୁ ଛୋଟ ଗୋଲଟିଏ କରିବାକୁ ହେବ। ମୁଣ୍ଡର ଗୋଲଟି ଦେହ ତୁଳନାରେ କେତେ ବଡ଼ ବା ସାନ ହେବ ସେଥିପାଇଁ ନିଜର ଅନୁମାନ ଲଗାଇବାକୁ ହେବ। ଏହାପରେ ବଙ୍କାଗାରରେ ମୁଣ୍ଡ ଓ ଦେହକୁ ଯୋଡ଼ିଦେଲେ ବେକ ହୋଇଯିବ। ସେହିଭଳି ଆଖିଦେଖା ଅନୁଭୂତିରୁ ଠିକ ମାପର ଗୋଡ଼ ଯୋଡ଼ିଦେଲେ ଆମର ବଗ ପୂରା ହୋଇଯିବ।

A word on using the book

This book aims to remove the fear of drawing from a new learner's mind. It teaches how to draw some animals in a few simple steps. Any one can draw these animals using common shapes like circles, ellipses and lines. You may not be able to draw a perfect circle, but that is not something to worry about. Take a pencil and complete the circle in one go without any hesitation. Do not use the eraser frequently even if the line is not perfect. With practice you can make the strokes perfect one day.

Let us start by drawing a crane. We need to make a figure like a leaf for the crane's body. And a smaller circle a little upwards for the head. You will need to use your imagination to balance the sizes of the head and the body. Now connect the head to the body with curved lines which will form the neck. Draw the legs with straight lines, using your sense of proportions and from your mental picture of a crane. This will complete our crane.

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ଚିତ୍ରପାହାଚରେ ଚିଡିଆଖାନା
(Steps to a Zoo)

ବ୍ରଜ କିଶୋର ଜେନା

ସୃଜନିକା
ଜାଗମରା, ଡାକ: ଖଣ୍ଡଗିରି
ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର ୭୫୧ ୦୩୦

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ଚିତ୍ରପାହାଚରେ ଚିଡିଆଖାନା

କଳ୍ପନା ଓ କଳା
ବ୍ରଜ କିଶୋର ଜେନା

ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତି ଓ ପ୍ରକାଶନ
ସୃଜନିକା
ଜାଗମରା, ଡାକ: ଖଣ୍ଡଗିରି
ଭୁବନେଶ୍ବର ୭୫୧ ୦୩୦

ମୁଦ୍ରଣ
ଶୋଭନ
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ପ୍ରଥମ ପ୍ରକାଶନ: ଫେବୃଆରୀ ୨୦୦୦

ମୂଲ୍ୟ: ପନ୍ଦର ଟଙ୍କା

Steps to a Zoo

Vision and Art
Braja Kishore Jena

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Bhubaneswar 751 030

Printing
Shovan
106, Acharya Bihar
Bhubaneswar

First Edition: February 2000

Price: Fifteen Rupees

ମଲାଟରେ ଚିତ୍ର

ମଧ୍ୟପ୍ରଦେଶର ଭୀମ୍ ବେଟ୍‌କାର ପାହାଡି ଗୁମ୍ଫାରେ ଥିବା ଆଦିମ ମଣିଷର ହାତଅଙ୍କା ଚିତ୍ର। ଏଠାରେ ଥିବା କିଛି ଚିତ୍ର ପ୍ରାୟ ଏକଲକ୍ଷ ବର୍ଷ ପୁରୁଣା ବୋଲି ଜଣାଯାଇଛି।

On the cover

Prehistoric cave paintings at Bhim Betka in Madhya Pradesh. Earliest of these drawings are about one lakh years old.

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ଆରମ୍ଭର କଥା . . .

ମଣିଷର ସବୁଠାରୁ ପୁରୁଣା ଗୁଣଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଭିତରୁ ଗୋଟିଏ ହେଉଛି ଚିତ୍ର ଆଙ୍କିବା। ବିବର୍ତ୍ତନର ସିଡ଼ିରେ ଆଗେଇବା ସହିତ ମଣିଷ ହାତର ପାପୁଲି ଗୋଟିଏ ନୂଆ ରୂପନେଲା। ସେଥିରେ ବୁଢ଼ା ଆଙ୍ଗୁଠିଟି ଅନ୍ୟ ଆଙ୍ଗୁଠିରୁ ଅଲଗା ହୋଇ କଡ଼କୁ ରହିଲା। ଏହା ଫଳରେ ମଣିଷ ତା'ର ପ୍ରଥମ ତିନି ଆଙ୍ଗୁଠିରେ କିଛି ଜିନିଷକୁ ହାଲୁକା ଭାବରେ ଧରିପାରିଲା ଓ ତାହାକୁ ମାପିଚୁପି ଚଳାଇପାରିଲା। ଏଥିରୁ ସେ ଦୁଇଟି ବଡ଼ ଲାଭପାଇଲା। ଗୋଟିଏ ହେଲା ହତିଆରରେ ସୂକ୍ଷ୍ମ କାମକରିବା। ଆରଟି ହେଲା ସରୁ କାଠିଧରି ଚିତ୍ର ଆଙ୍କିବା। ଆଉ ସେହି ଚିତ୍ରଗୁଡ଼ିକ ହେଲା ମଣିଷର ଆଗୁଆ ମନର ପ୍ରଥମ ପରିଚୟ। ଏଥିରୁ ଜଣାଗଲା ଯେ ଅନ୍ୟ ଜୀବଙ୍କ ଭଳି ମଣିଷ କେବଳ ଖାଇ ପିଇ ବଞ୍ଚିବାରେ ସନ୍ତୁଷ୍ଟ ନଥିଲା। ବରଂ ଚିନ୍ତା କରିବା ଓ ମନର କଥାକୁ ଅନ୍ୟକୁ ଜଣାଇବା ପାଇଁ ମଧ୍ୟ ସେ ବ୍ୟାକୁଳ ଥିଲା। ଏଥିପାଇଁ ତା'ର ପ୍ରଥମ ମାଧ୍ୟମ ଥିଲା ଅଙ୍କାବଙ୍କା ଚିତ୍ରଗୁଡ଼ିଏ। ପ୍ରାୟ ଏକଲକ୍ଷ ବର୍ଷ ତଳର ଅନେକ ପୁରୁଣା ଚିତ୍ର ଏହାର ନମୂନା ଭାବରେ ଏବେ ବି ଦେଖିବାକୁ ମିଳୁଛି।

ଆଉ ଆଗେଇବାର ସେହି ପ୍ରଥମ ପ୍ରବୃତିର ଝଲକ ମଧ୍ୟ ଦେଖିବାକୁ ମିଳୁଛି ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ମଣିଷ ଶିଶୁ ପାଖରେ। କୁନି କୁନି ଆଙ୍ଗୁଠିରେ ଗୋଡ଼ି ବା ଖଡ଼ି ଖଣ୍ଡେ ଧରି ଅଙ୍କାବଙ୍କା ଗାରର ଚିତ୍ର ଆଙ୍କିବା ହେଉଛି ସବୁ ପିଲାଙ୍କର ସହଜାତ ଗୁଣ। ମଣିଷର ସେହି ପ୍ରଥମ ଚିତ୍ରଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଭଳି ତା'ର ହାତରୁ ବେଶୀ ବାହାରୁଛି ଜୀବଜନ୍ତୁଙ୍କର ଛବି। କିନ୍ତୁ ବୟସ ବଢ଼ିବା ସହିତ ପିଲାର ମନରେ ଚିତ୍ରଟି ଭଲ ହେବା ନହେବାର ଚିନ୍ତା ପଶୁଛି। ଆଉ ଭଲ ମନ୍ଦର ବାଛ ବିଚାରରେ ଅଧିକାଂଶ ପିଲାଙ୍କର ଚିତ୍ର ଆଙ୍କିବା ଗୁଣ ଗଢ଼ା ବେଳରୁ ମରିଯାଉଛି। କିନ୍ତୁ କିଛି ସାଧାରଣ ସୂଚନା ବଳରେ ପିଲାର ଚିତ୍ର ଆଙ୍କିବାର ଇଚ୍ଛାକୁ ବେଶ୍ ଆଗେଇ ନେଇହେବ ଏବଂ ଜଣେ ଦକ୍ଷ କଳାକାର ନହେଲେ ମଧ୍ୟ ପରିପ୍ରକାଶର ଏହି ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ମାଧ୍ୟମଟିକୁ ସେ ହରାଇବସିବ ନାହିଁ।

ଏଭଳି କିଛି ସାଧାରଣ ସୂଚନା ଏହି ବହିଟିରେ ରହିଛି। ପାଦ ପାଦ କରି ଏଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ଦୋହରାଇଲେ ବହିଟିର ସବୁ ଚିତ୍ର ସହଜରେ କରିହେବ। ଅଭ୍ୟାସ କରିଚାଲିଲେ ଅନ୍ୟ ଜୀବଜନ୍ତୁଙ୍କ ଚିତ୍ର ମଧ୍ୟ ଆଙ୍କିହେବ ଏବଂ ଚାରିପାଖର ଅନ୍ୟ ସବୁ ଜିନିଷକୁ ରୂପଦେବା ପାଇଁ ସେଥିରୁ ବାଟ ମିଳିଯିବ। ଧୀରେ ଧୀରେ ଏସବୁ ଅଭ୍ୟାସରେ ପଡ଼ିଯିବ ଏବଂ ଭଲ ଗୋଲ ଟାଣିବାର ବା ଚିତ୍ର ଆଙ୍କିବାର ଡର ମନରୁ ଚାଲିଯିବ। ଏହାପରେ ଅଜଣା ଅଦେଖା ଜିନିଷର ଚିତ୍ର କରିବା ପାଇଁ କିଛି ଚିନ୍ତା ରହିବନାହିଁ। ଚିତ୍ର ଆଙ୍କିବାର ସାହସ ଅନ୍ୟ କିଛି ନୂଆ କାମରେ ହାତଦେବା ପାଇଁ ଆତ୍ମବିଶ୍ୱାସ ମଧ୍ୟ ଆଣିଦେବ।

ଆଶା କରୁଛୁ, ନିଜ ନିଜର ମନକଥାକୁ ଚିତ୍ରରୂପ ଦେବା ପାଇଁ ଅନେଇ ବସିଥିବା ସାଥିମାନେ ଏହି ବହିର ଚିତ୍ରପାହାଚରେ ଚଢ଼ିଚାଲିବେ। ଆଉ ନିଜ ନିଜର ଚିତ୍ରଆଖାନା ଗଢ଼ିସାରି ଚିତ୍ରର ନୂଆ ନୂଆ ଦୁନିଆ ଖୋଜିବେ। ଏସବୁରୁ କିଛି ଦେଖିବାର ସୁଯୋଗ ପାଇଲେ ଆମେ ନିଶ୍ଚୟ ଖୁସୀହେବୁ।

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Words to begin with . . .

One of the oldest habits of man was to draw and paint. In the course of evolution man's palm took a new shape where the thumb was placed to a side away from the other fingers. This gave man the ability to hold something lightly with the first three fingers and to move it with better control. This new ability yielded two major benefits - one was the use of tools for fine work and the other, draw pictures with a twig or rock. And these pictures were an evidence of man's advancing mind. This showed that unlike other animals man was not satisfied with only eating and living, but was keen on letting others know what was in his mind. His thoughts found expression in simple drawings of an unsteady hand. We can see many examples of these in rock paintings nearly one lakh years old.

Glimpses of this first human trait is still found in every human child today. All children try to draw pictures instinctively with their tiny unsteady hands from their early days. And in many cases the children draw animal figures much like their ancestors of long long ago. But as they grow up children feel inhibited if their drawings are not so good. As a result their urge to draw dies in its infancy. But it takes only some general guidance for developing a child's drawing skills to a reasonable degree and to keep alive this very important medium of expression.

This book contains a few such general guidance. One can draw the figures in this book quite easily by following the suggested steps. By practising further one can develop the skills to draw other animals and from there to draw other things as well. Slowly the process will become quite natural and the fear of drawing will disappear. This success can bring on a self-confidence to take up other new venture.

We hope that the friends waiting to give expression to their thoughts would start climbing the picture-steps of this book and, after completing their own zoo, will go on to explore newer worlds through pictures. We will be very happy if we get to see some of their achievements.

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ସୂଚୀପତ୍ର

ଚିତ୍ର	ପୃଷ୍ଠା	ଚିତ୍ର	ପୃଷ୍ଠା	ଚିତ୍ର	ପୃଷ୍ଠା
ହାତୀ	୭	କୁକୁଡା	୩୧	ଏଣ୍ଡୁଅ	୫୧
ବାଘ	୮	ଗଞ୍ଜା	୩୨	ରୋହି	୫୨
ଭାଲୁ	୯	ବଗ	୩୩	ଫିରିକ	୫୨
ସିଂହ	୧୦	ମୟୂର	୩୪	ତୋଡି	୫୩
ଗଣ୍ଡା	୧୧	ହଂସ	୩୫	ମାଗୁର	୫୩
ହରିଣ	୧୨	ବତକ	୩୬	ପ୍ରଜାପତି	୫୪
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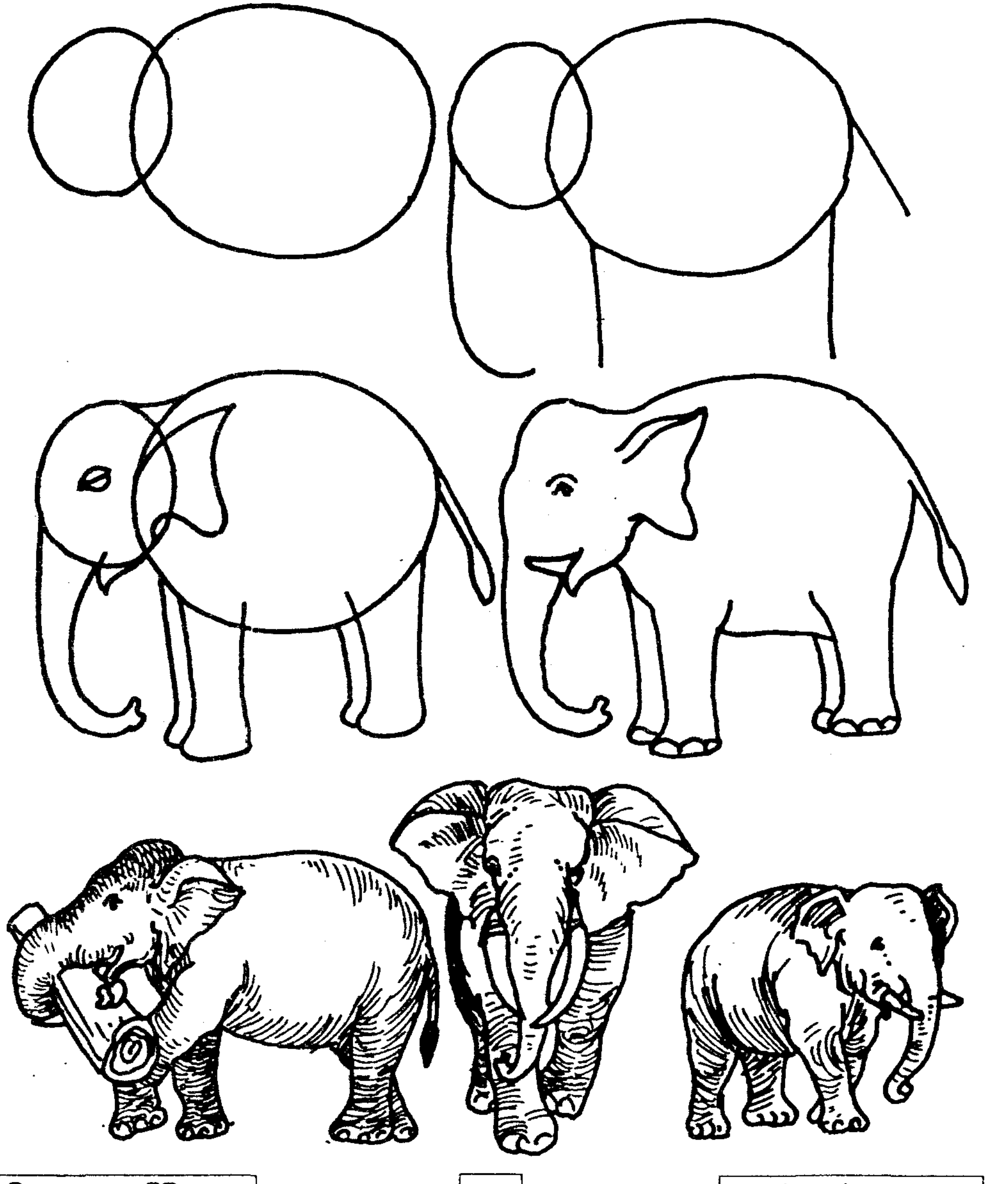
ହାତୀ ELEPHANT



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ବାଘ

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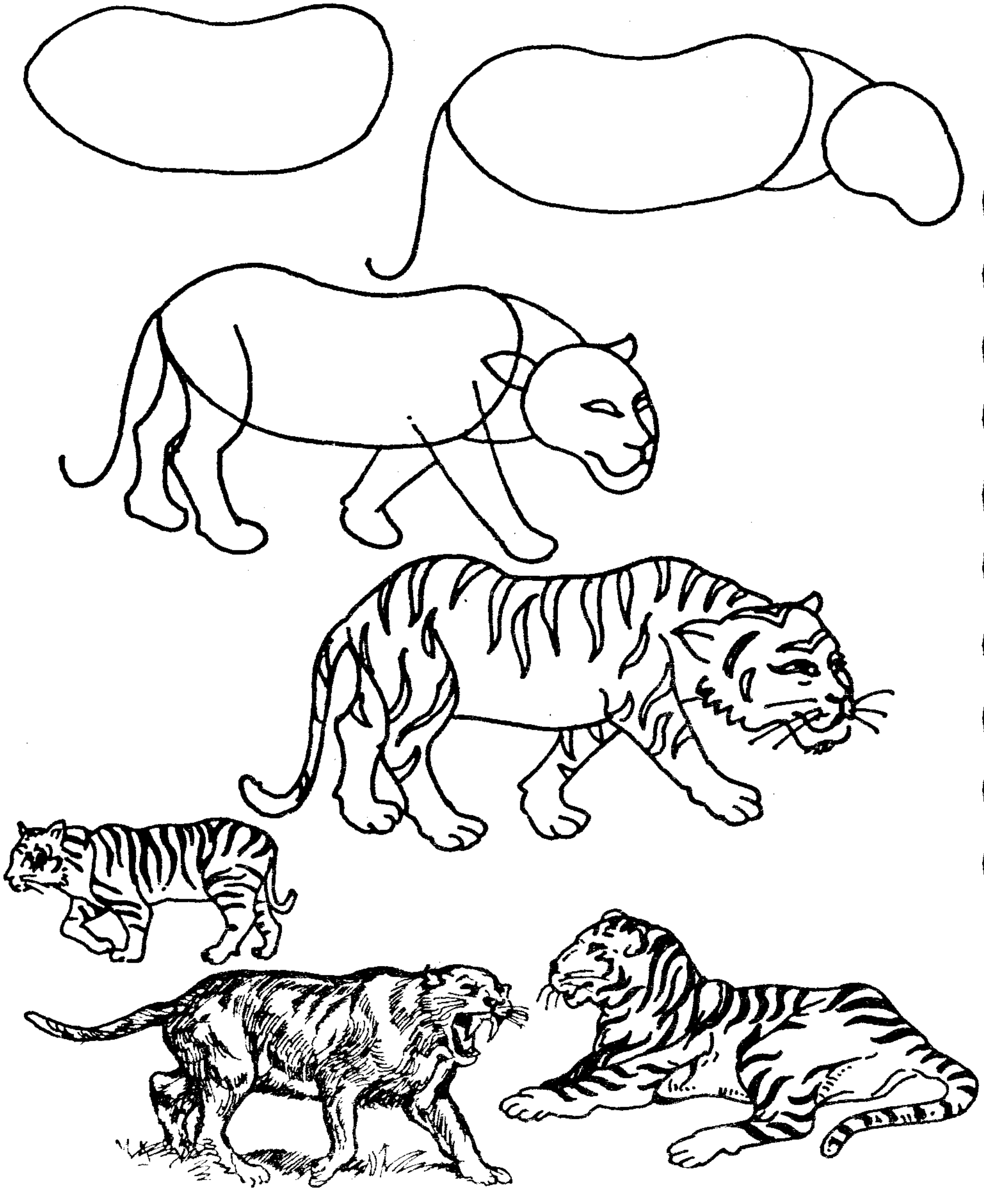

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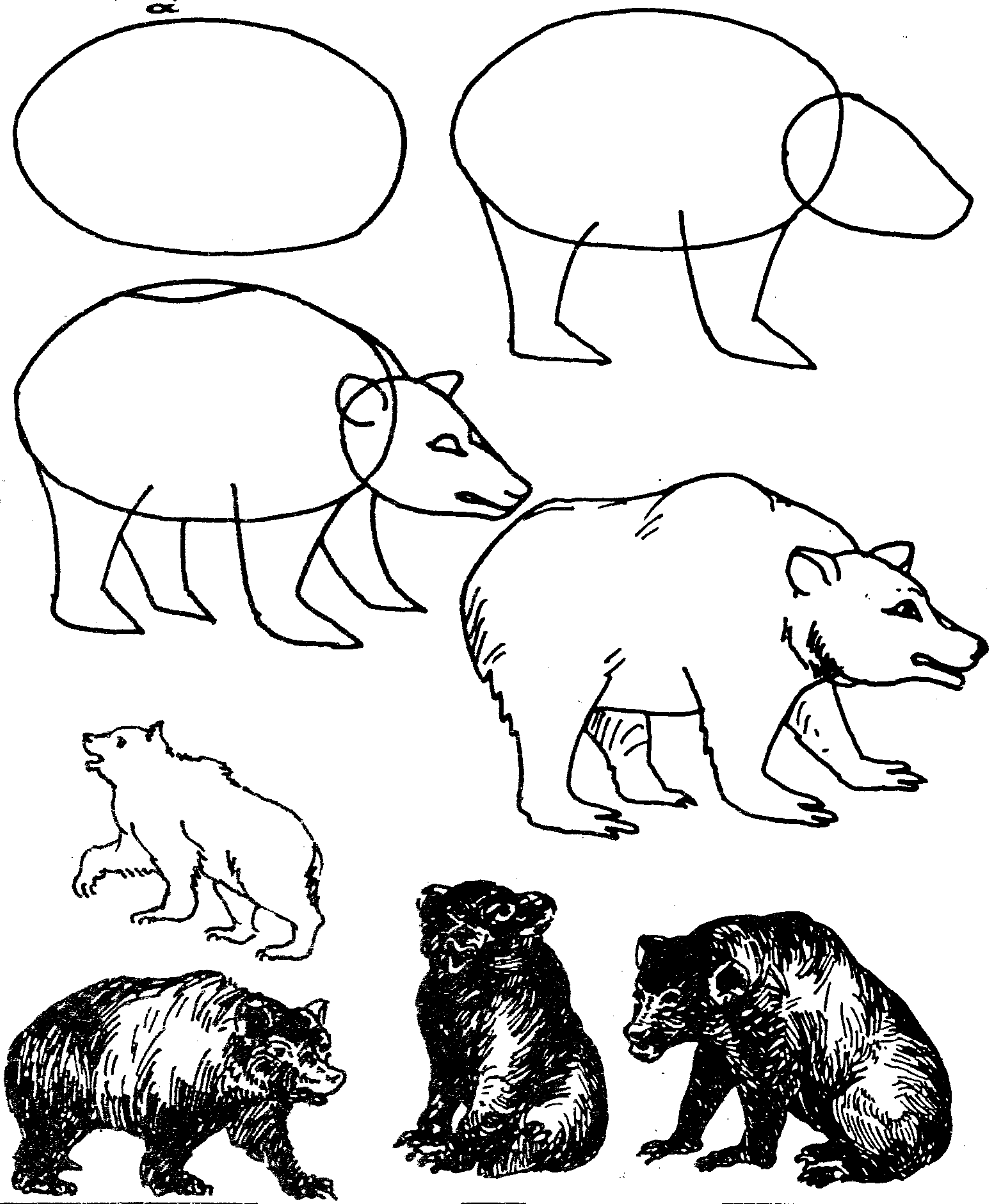
ଭାଲୁ BEAR



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ସିଂହ

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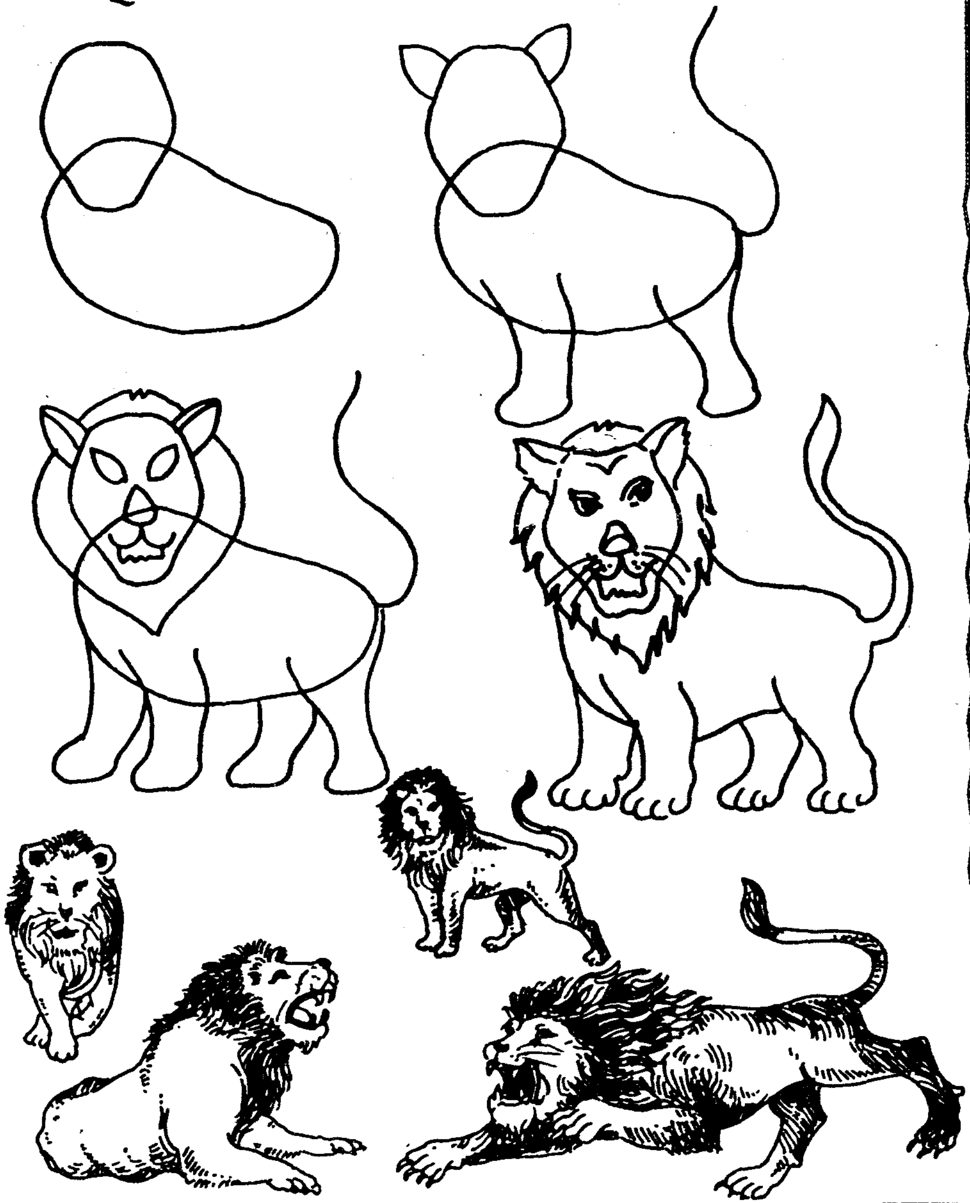

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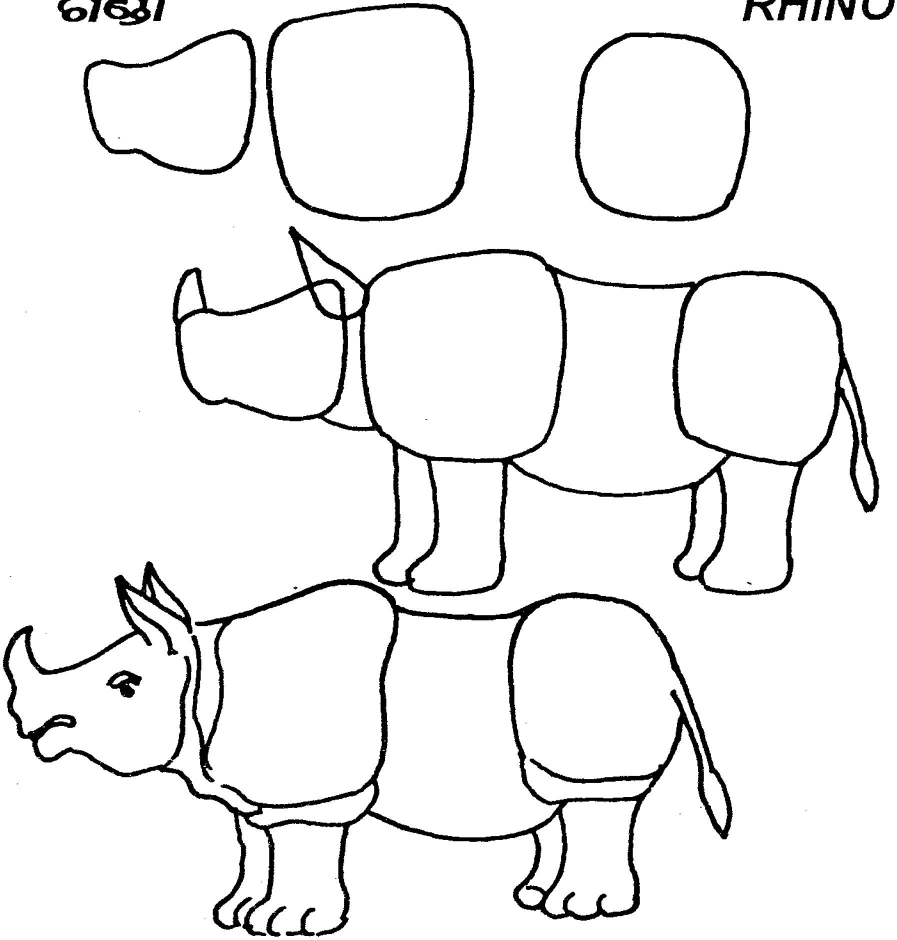
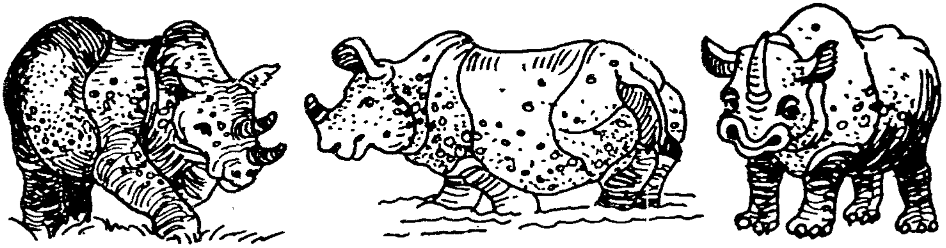
ଗଣ୍ଡା RHINO





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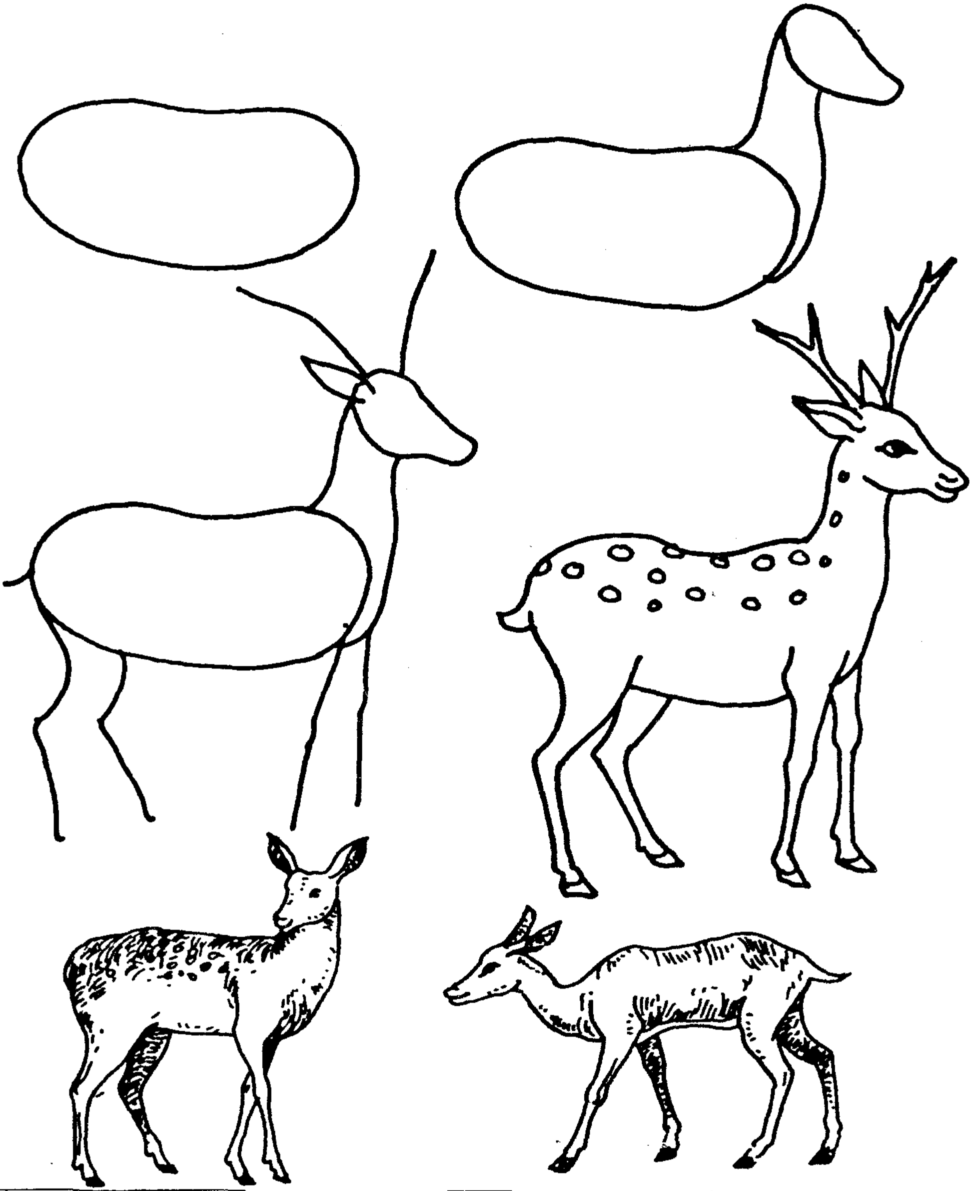
ହରିଣ

DEER



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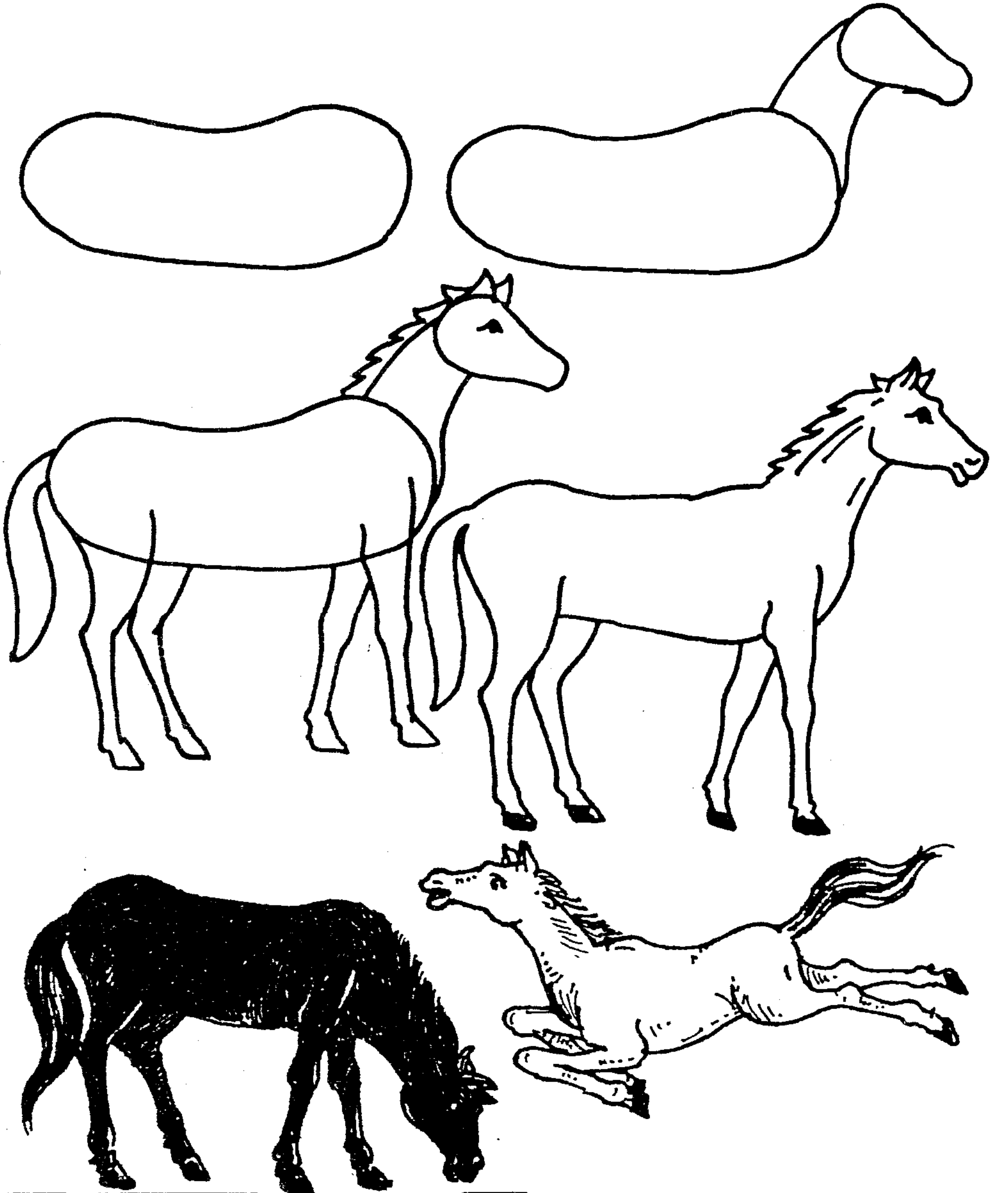

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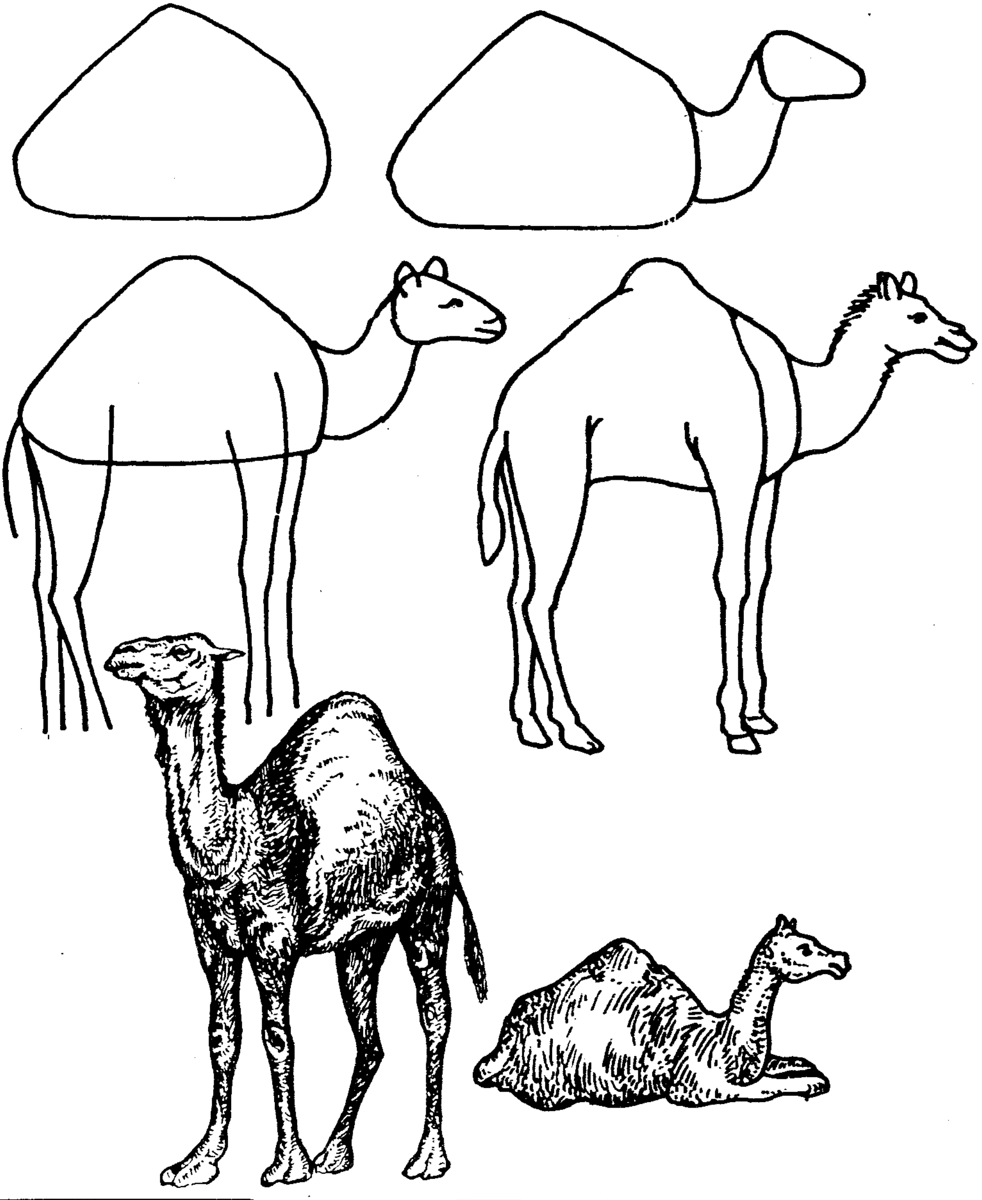
ଓଟ CAMEL



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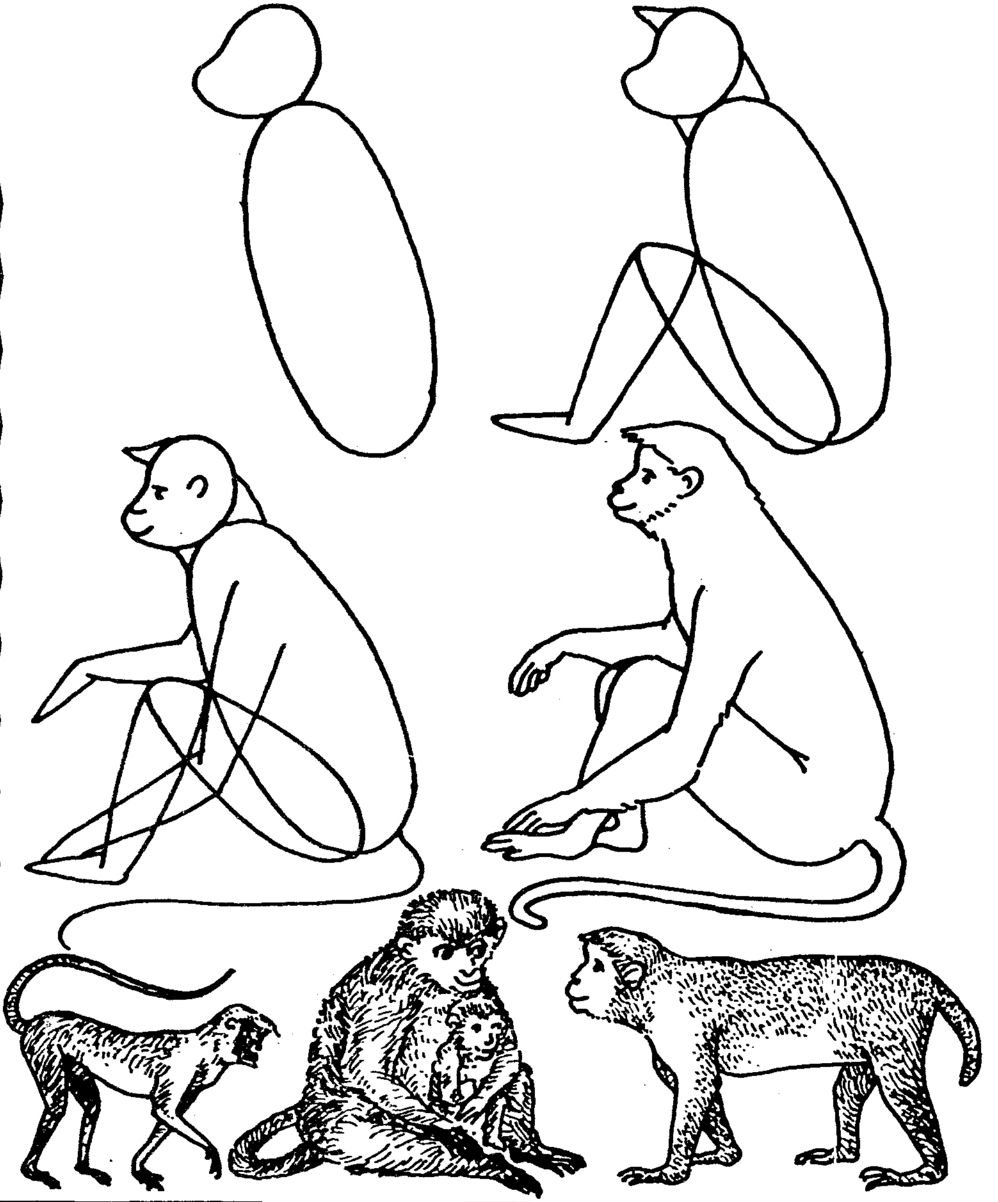
ମାଙ୍କଡ MONKEY



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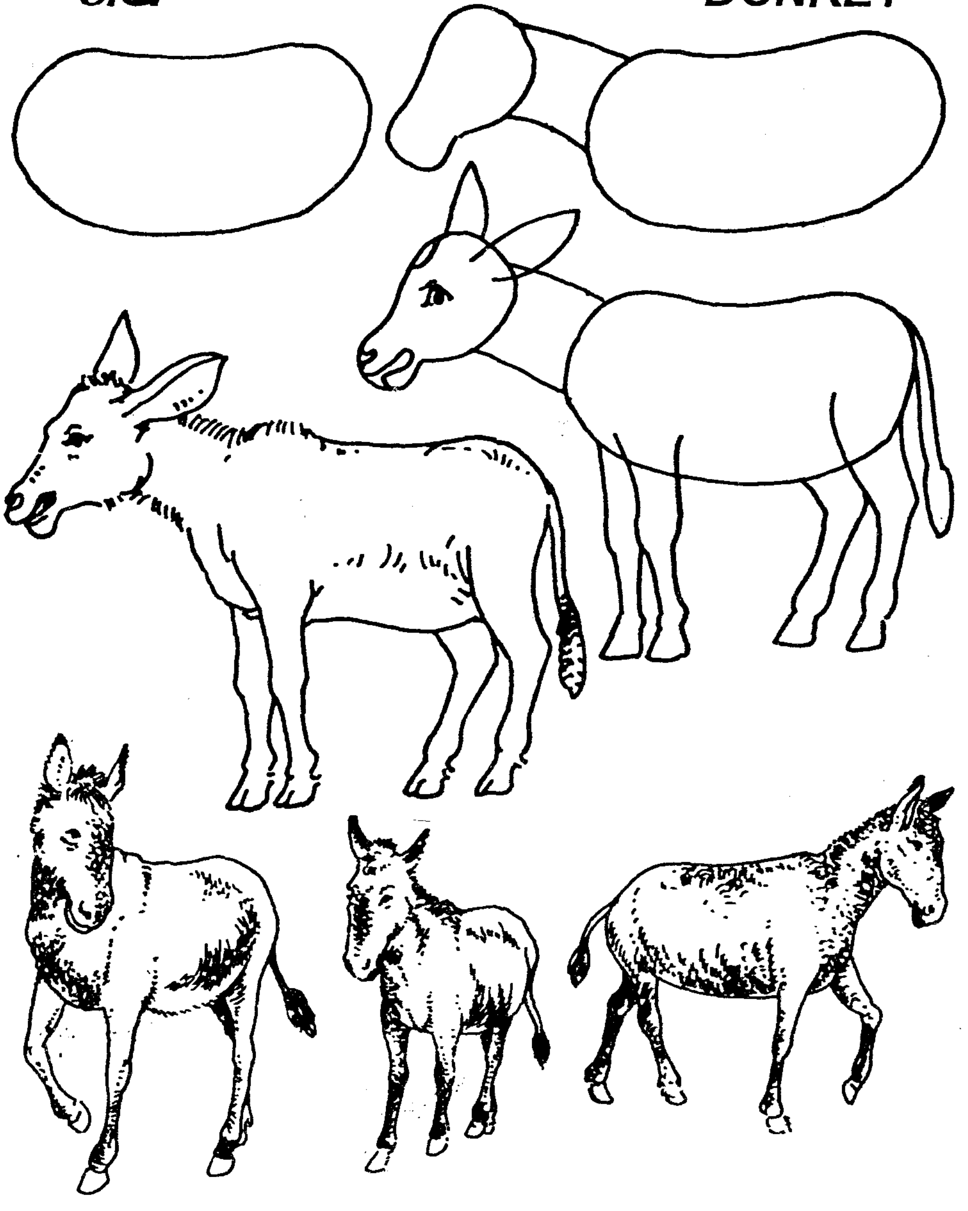
ଗଧ DONKEY



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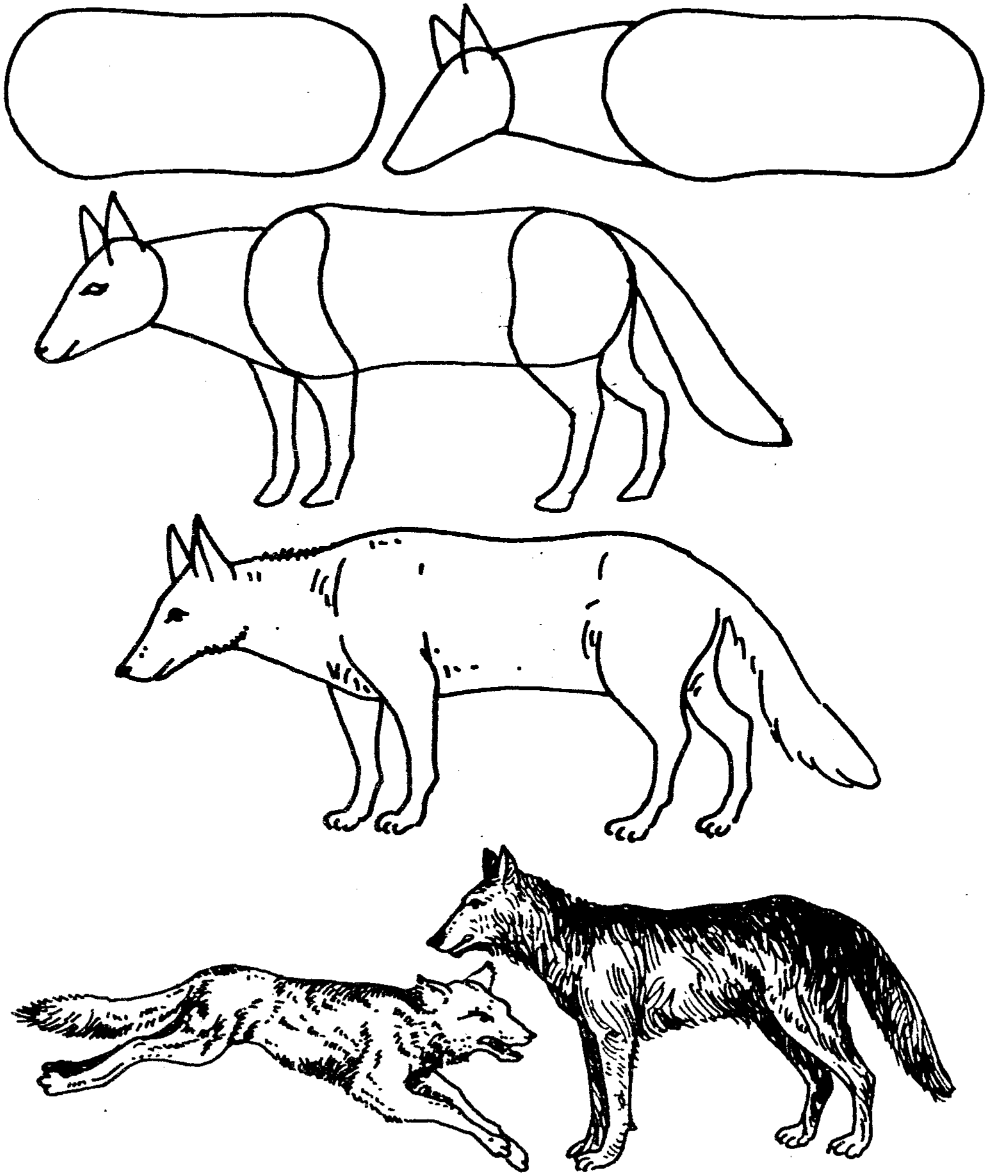

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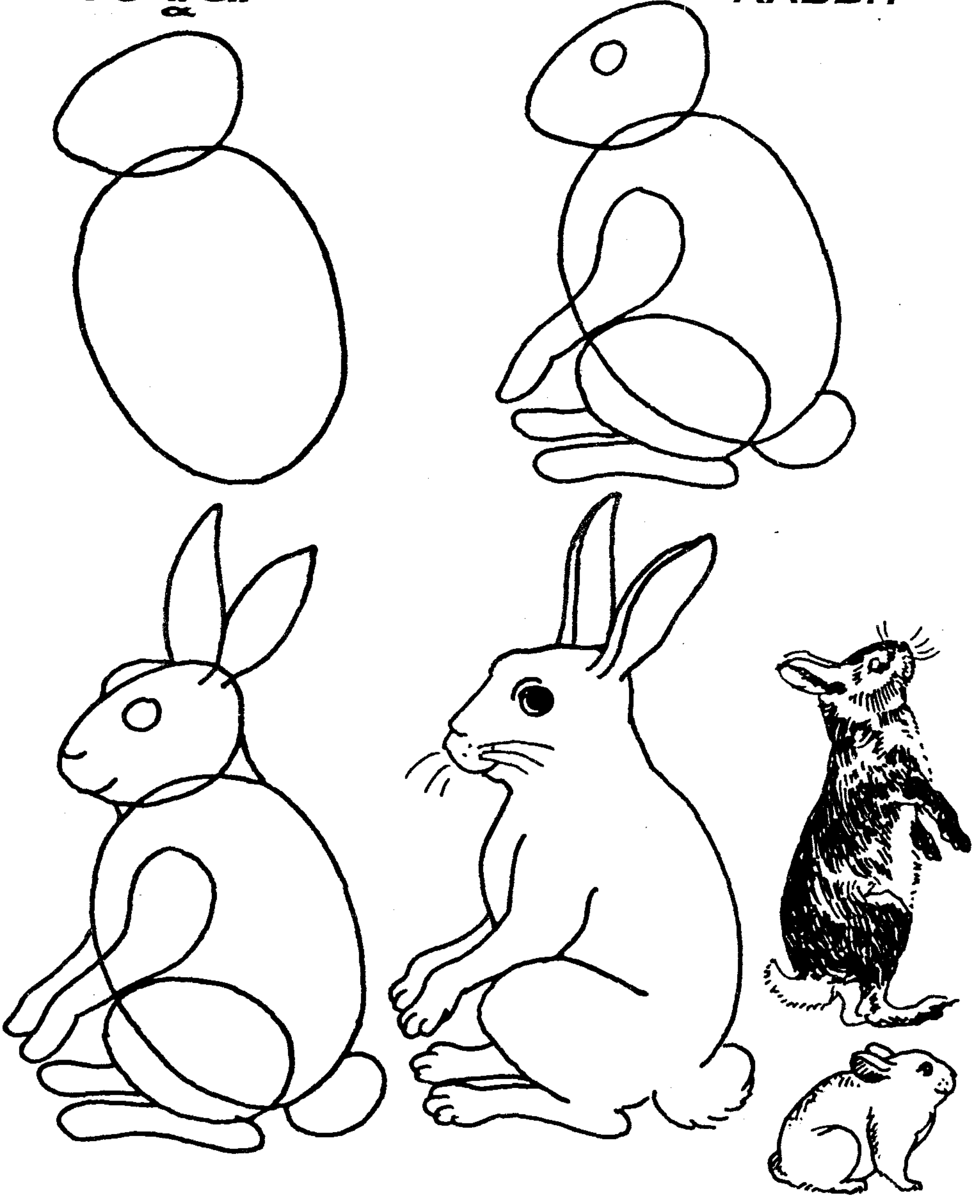

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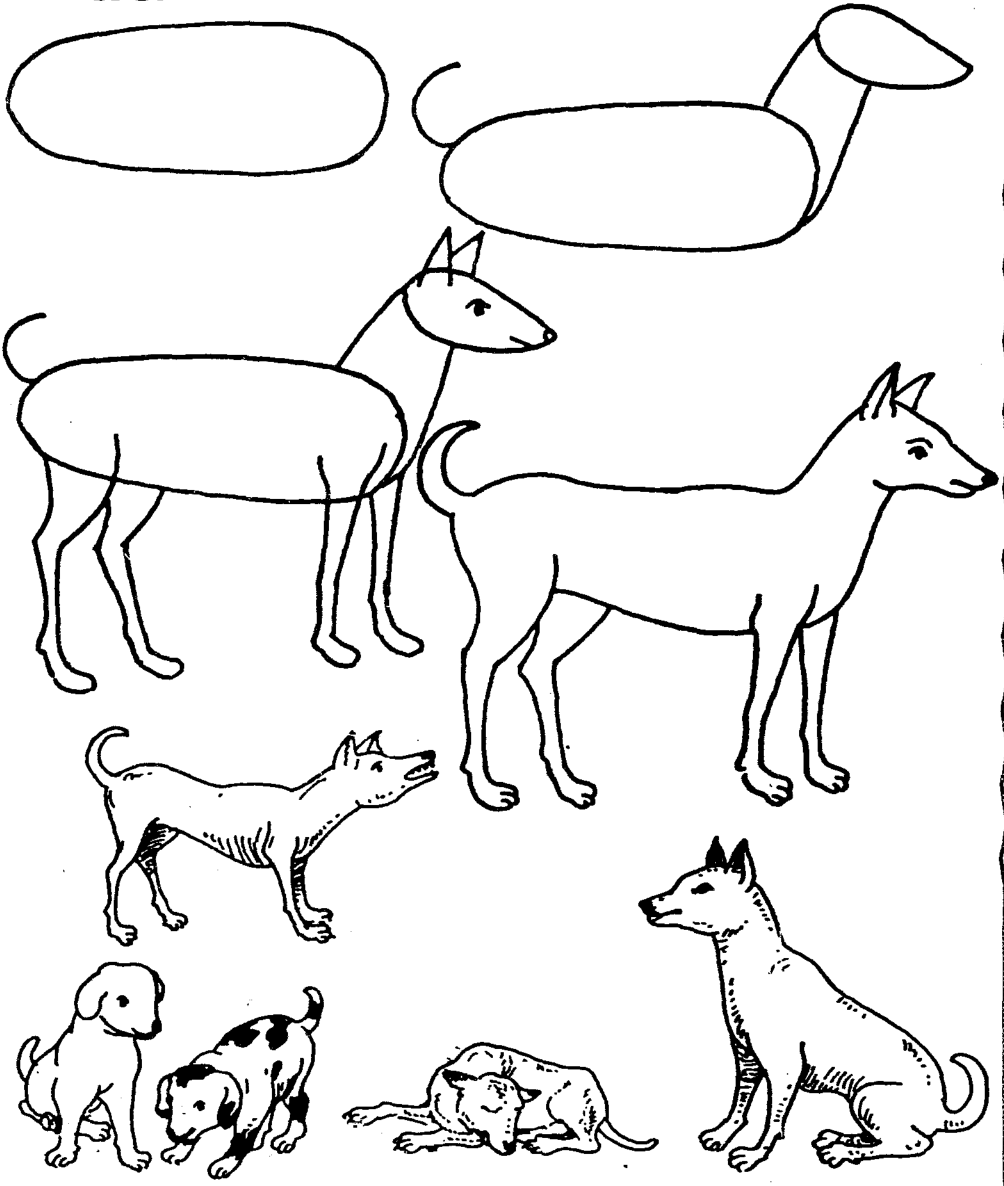
କୁକୁର DOG



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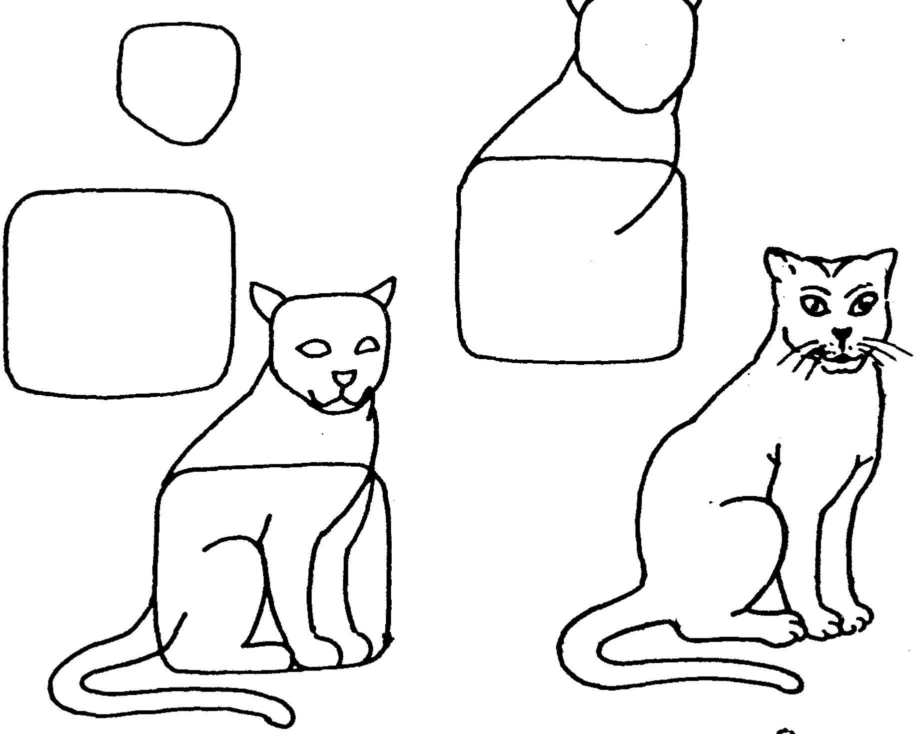
ବିଲେଇ

CAT



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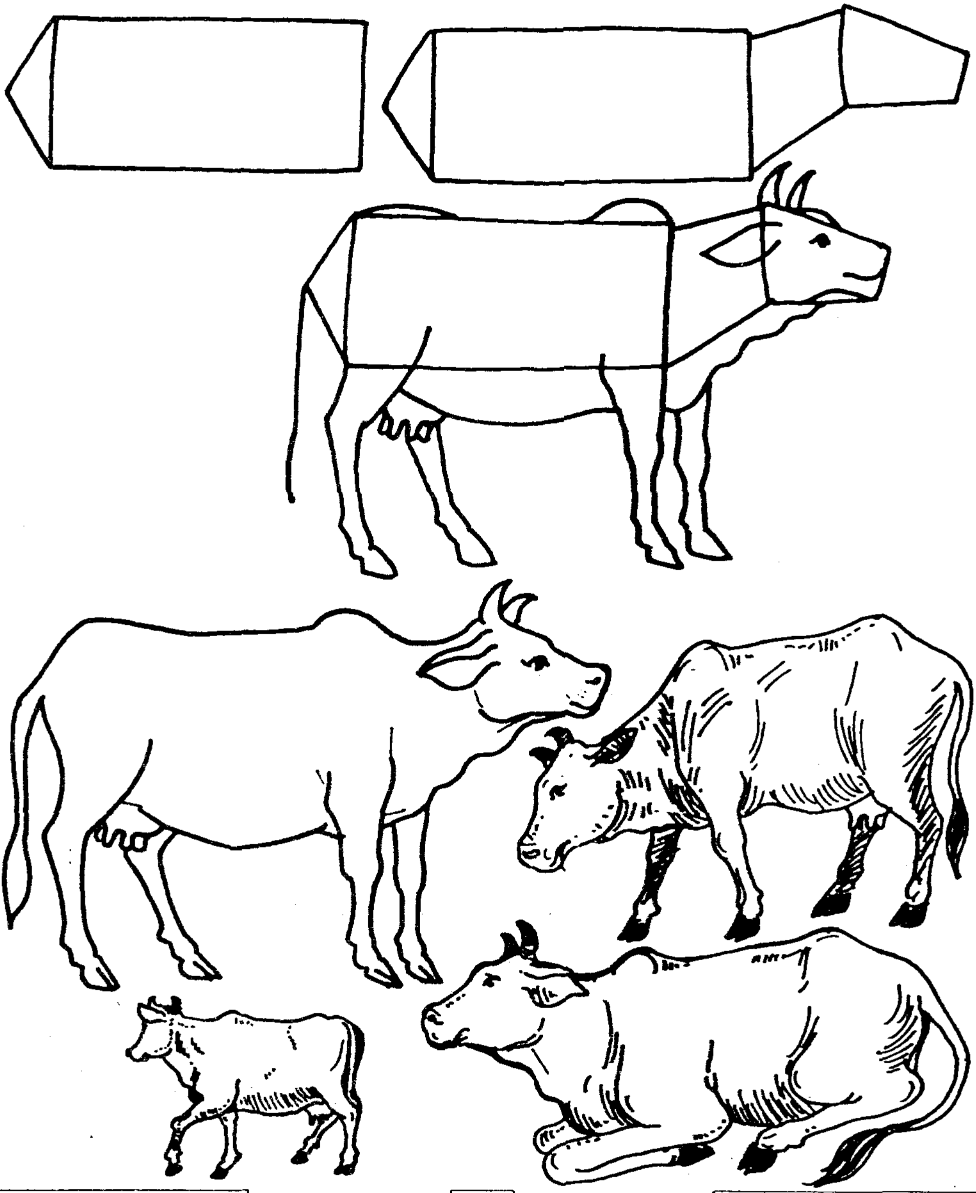

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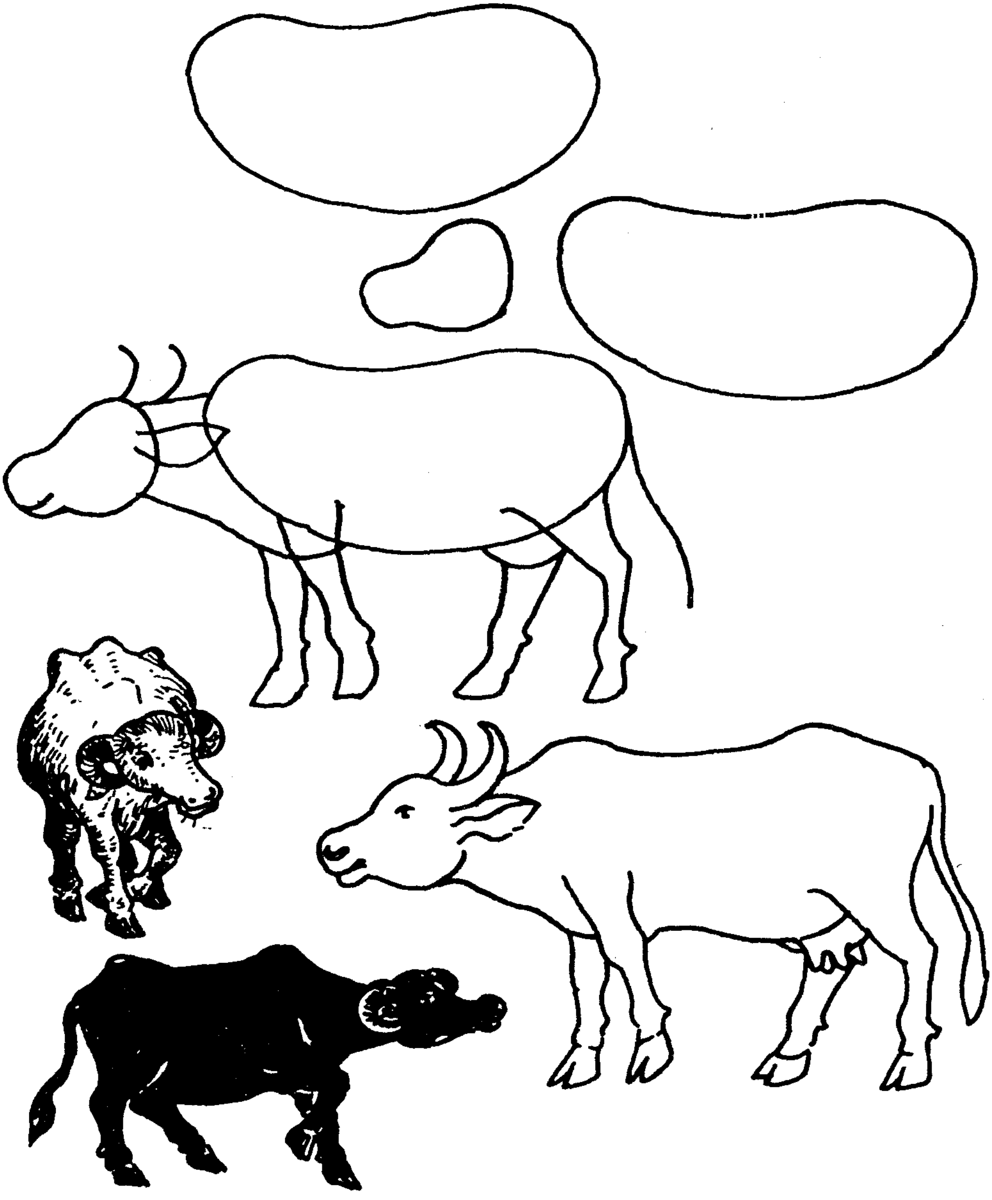

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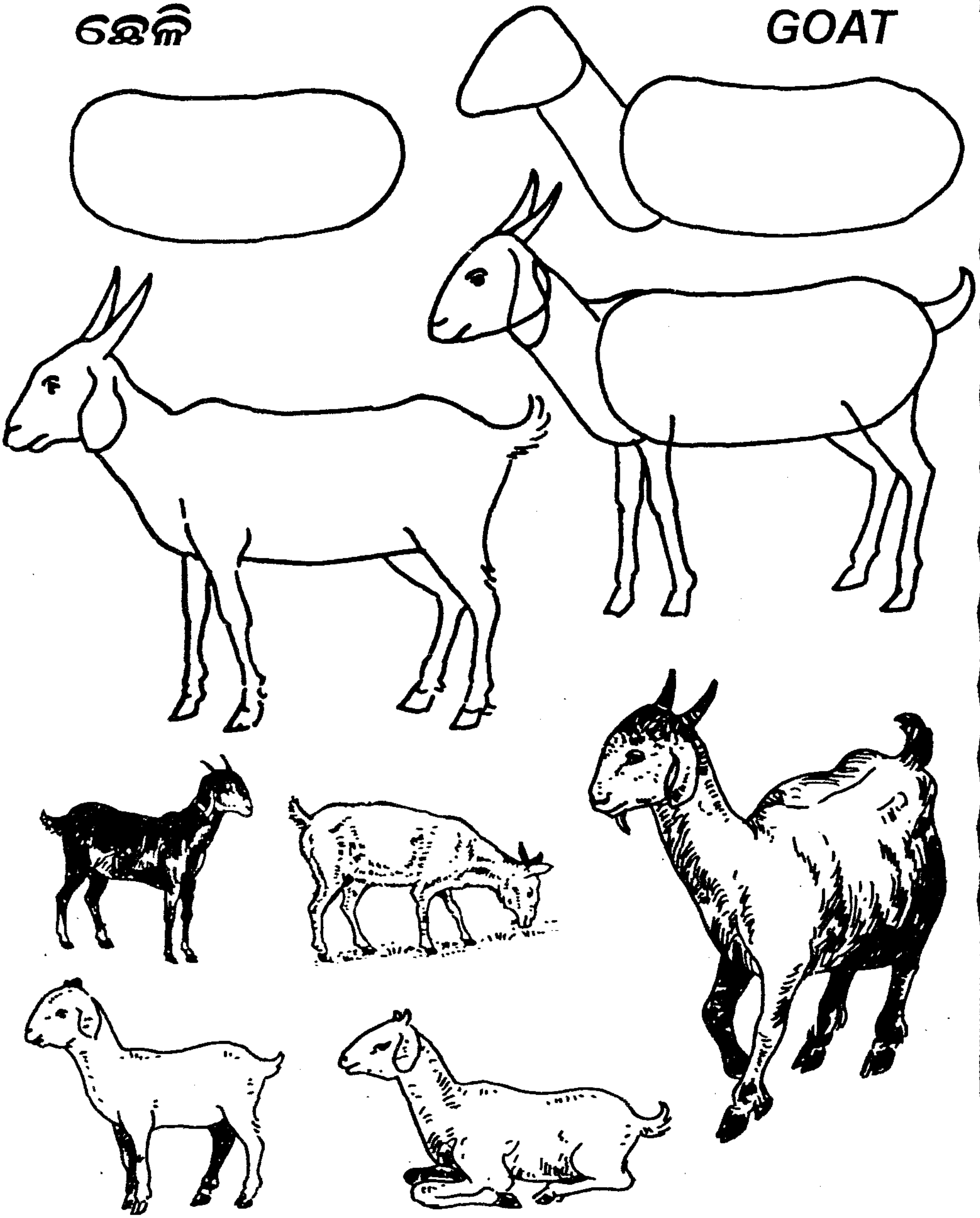
ଛେଳି GOAT



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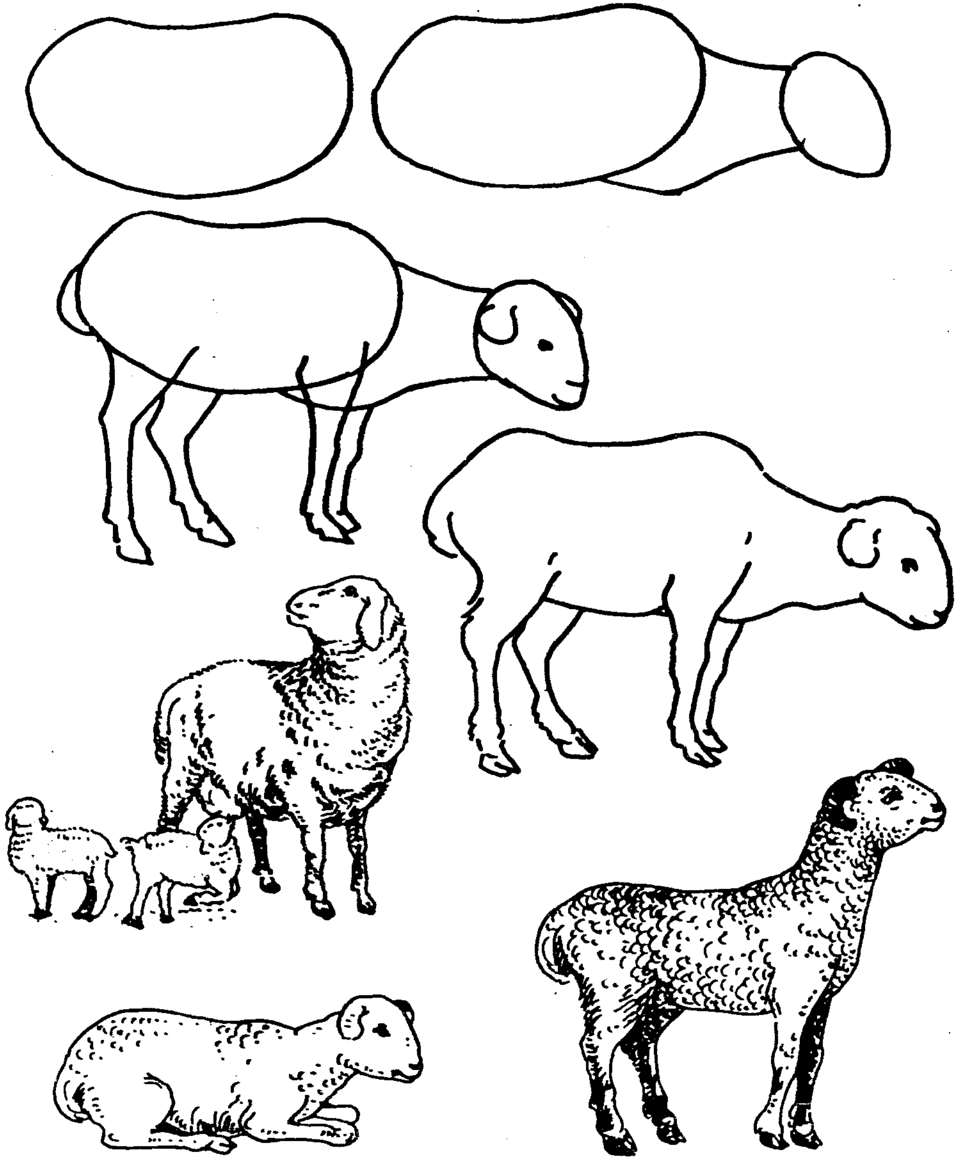

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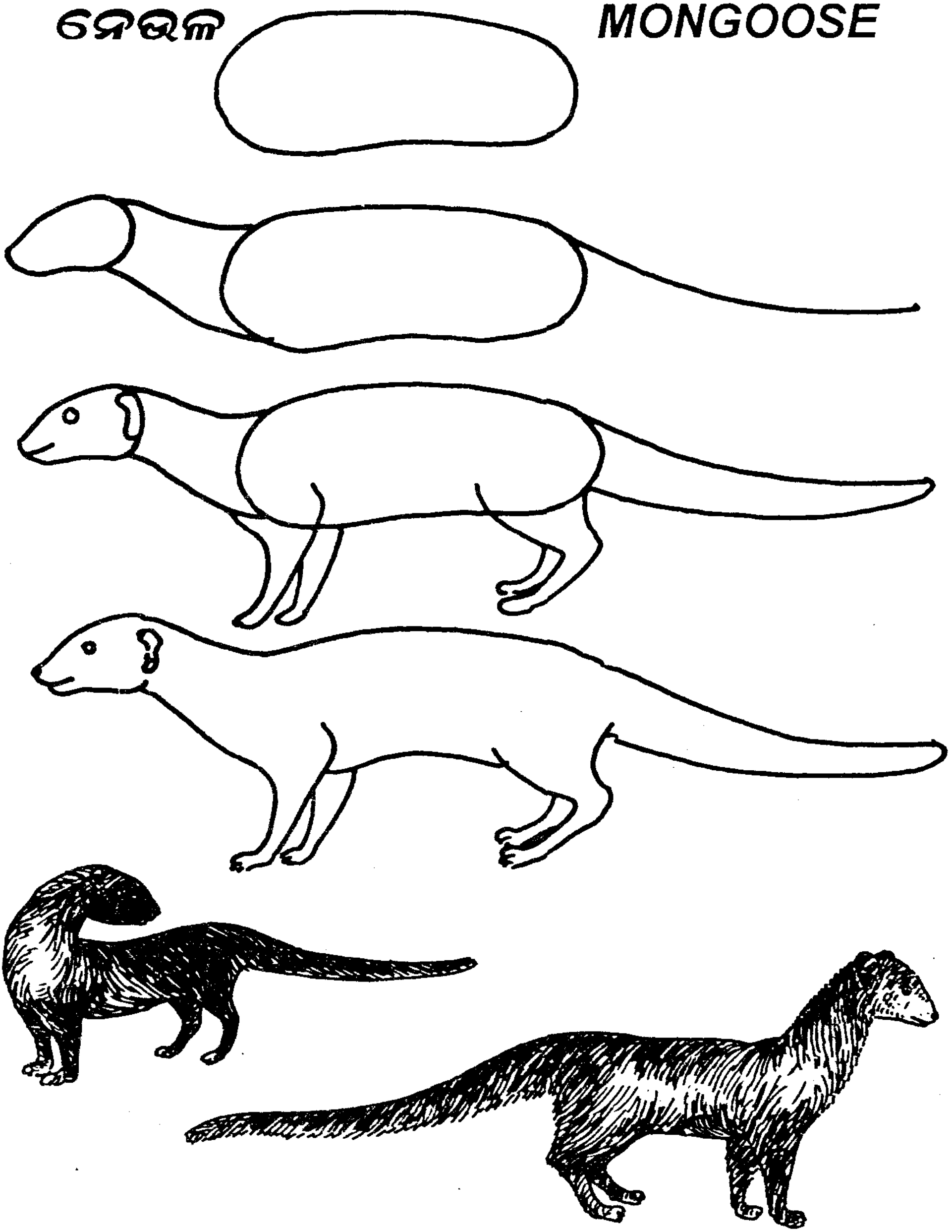
ନେଉଳ MONGOOSE



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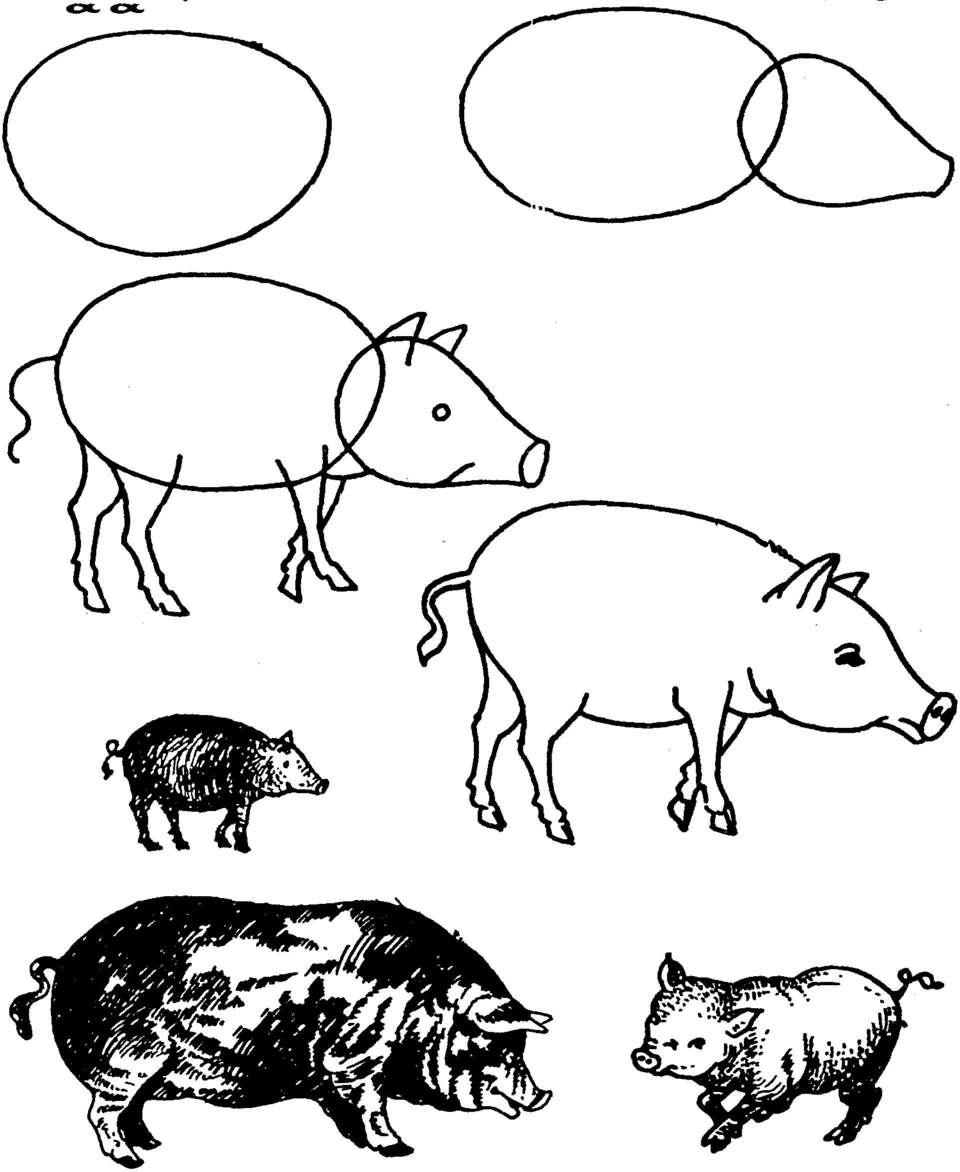
ଘୁଷୁରୀ PIG



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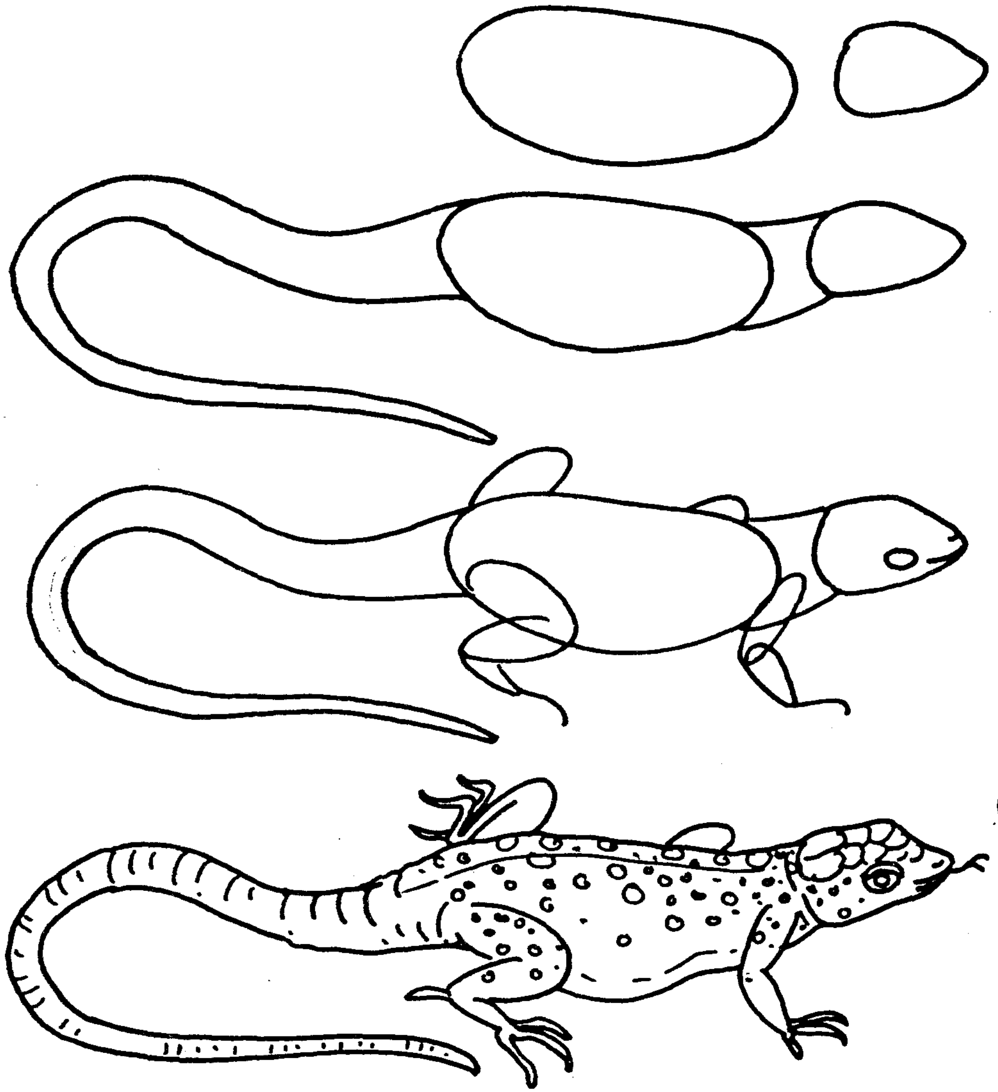
ଗୋଧି MONITR LIZARD



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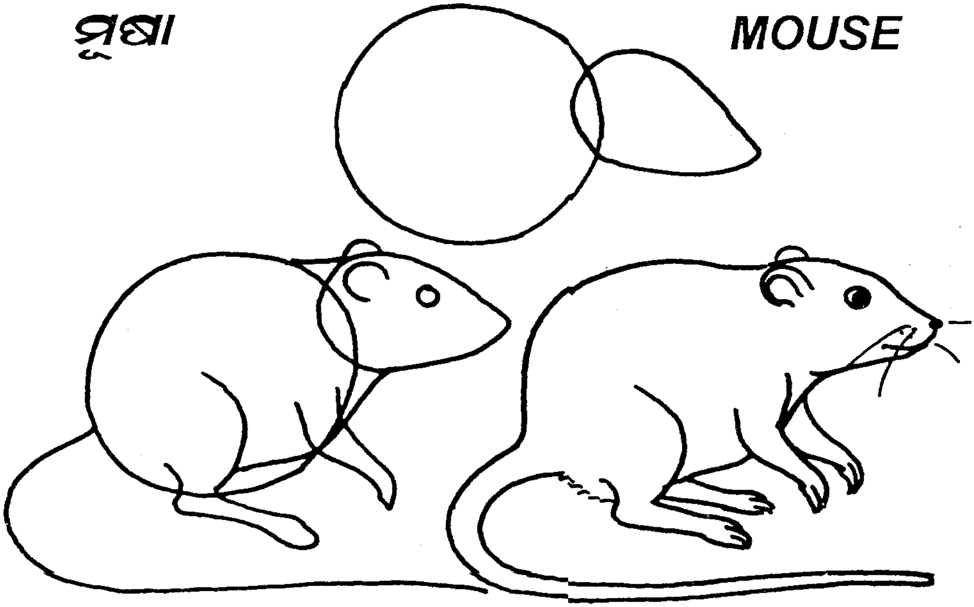

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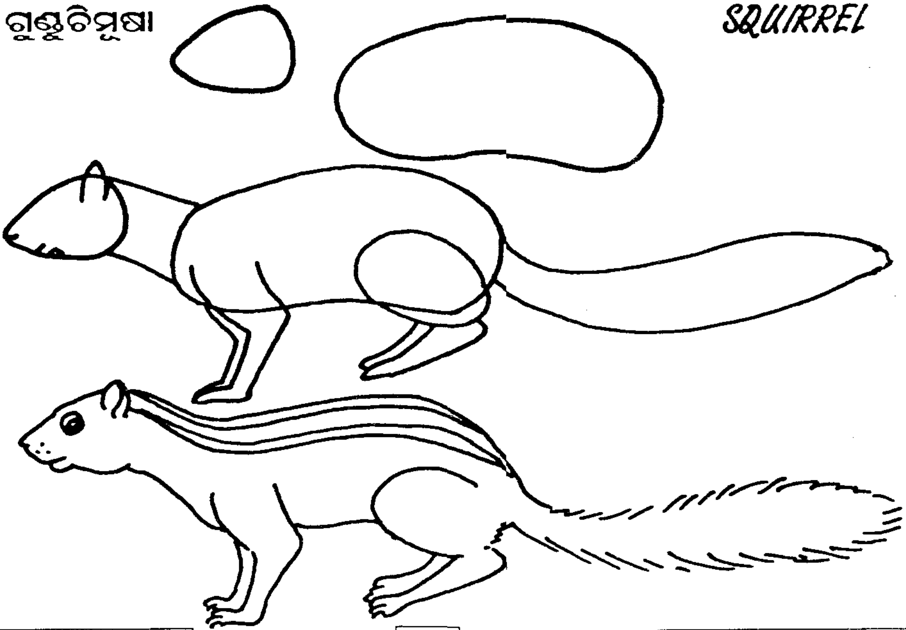

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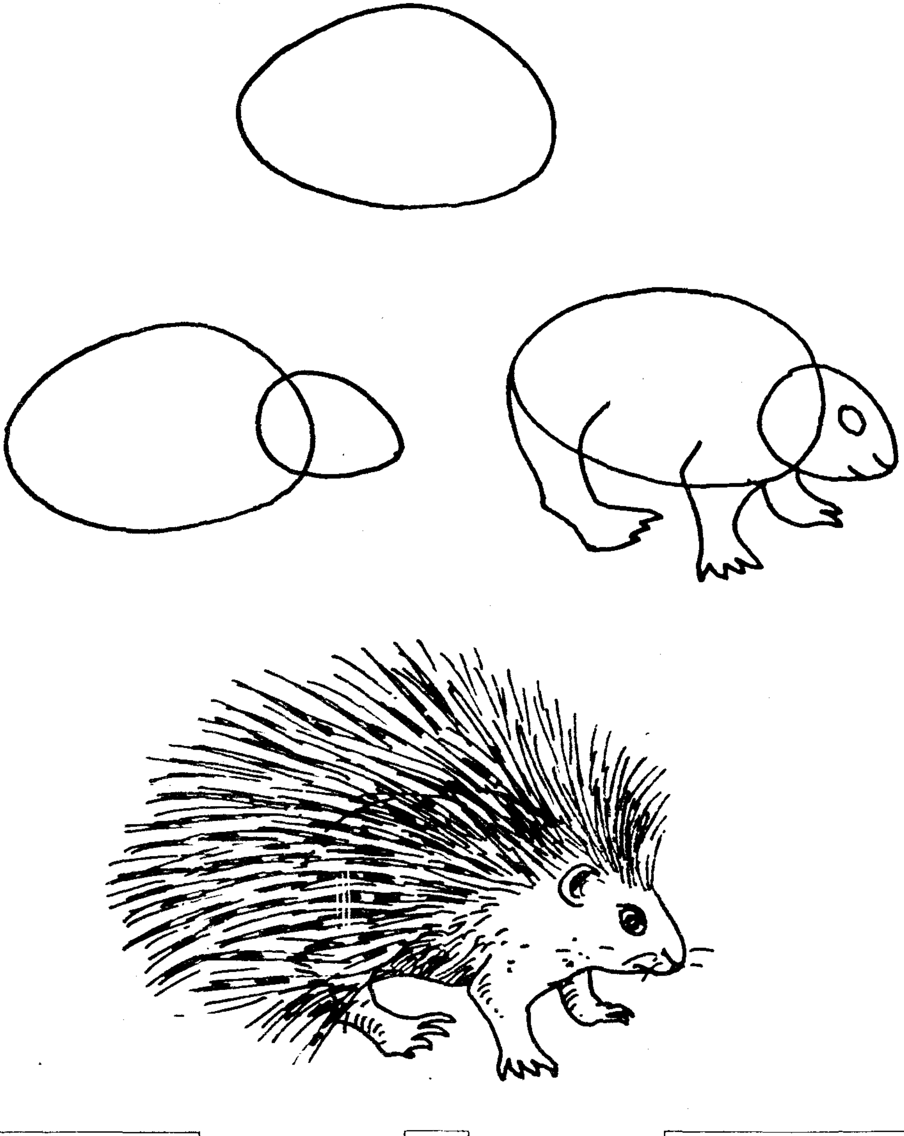
ଝିଙ୍କ PORCUPINE



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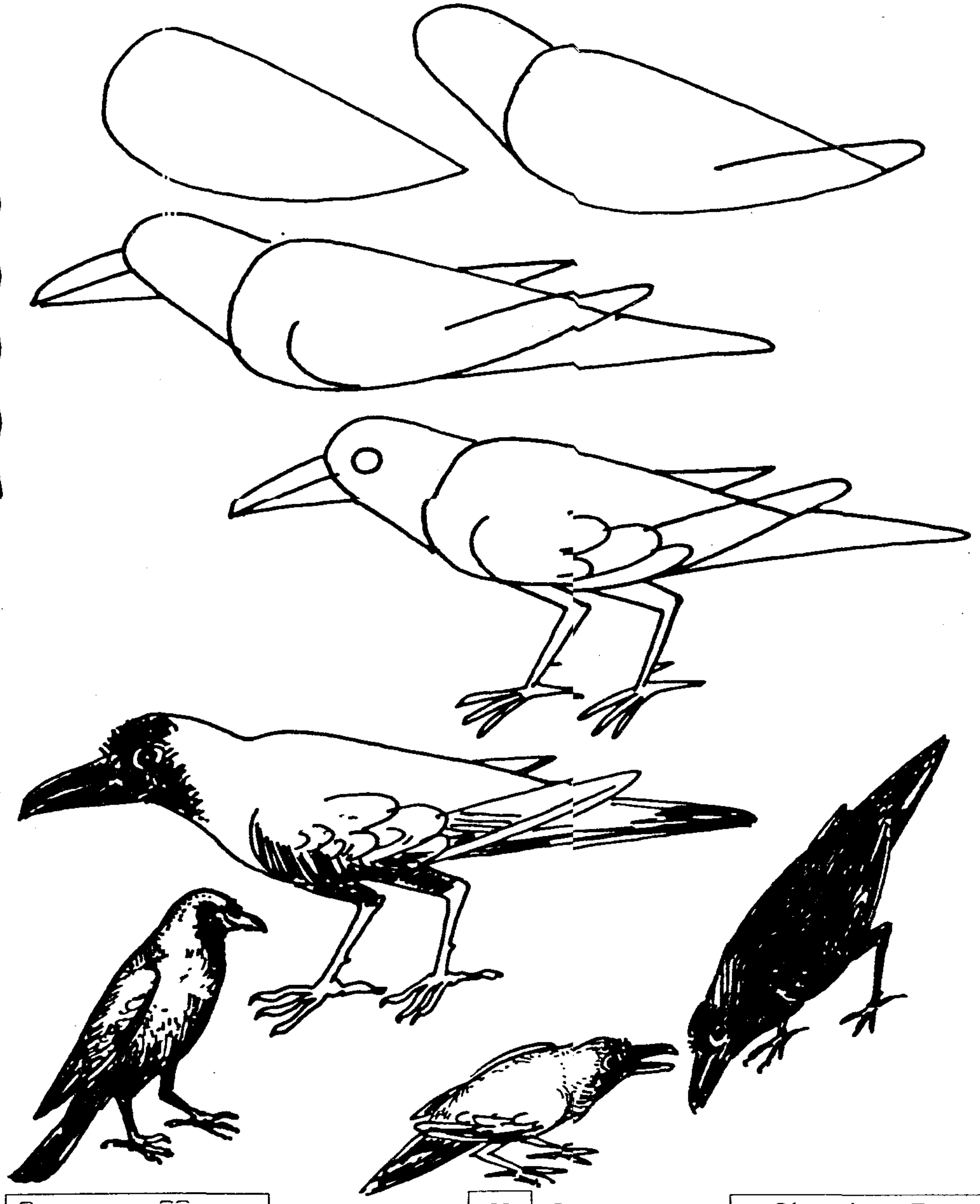
କାଉ CROW



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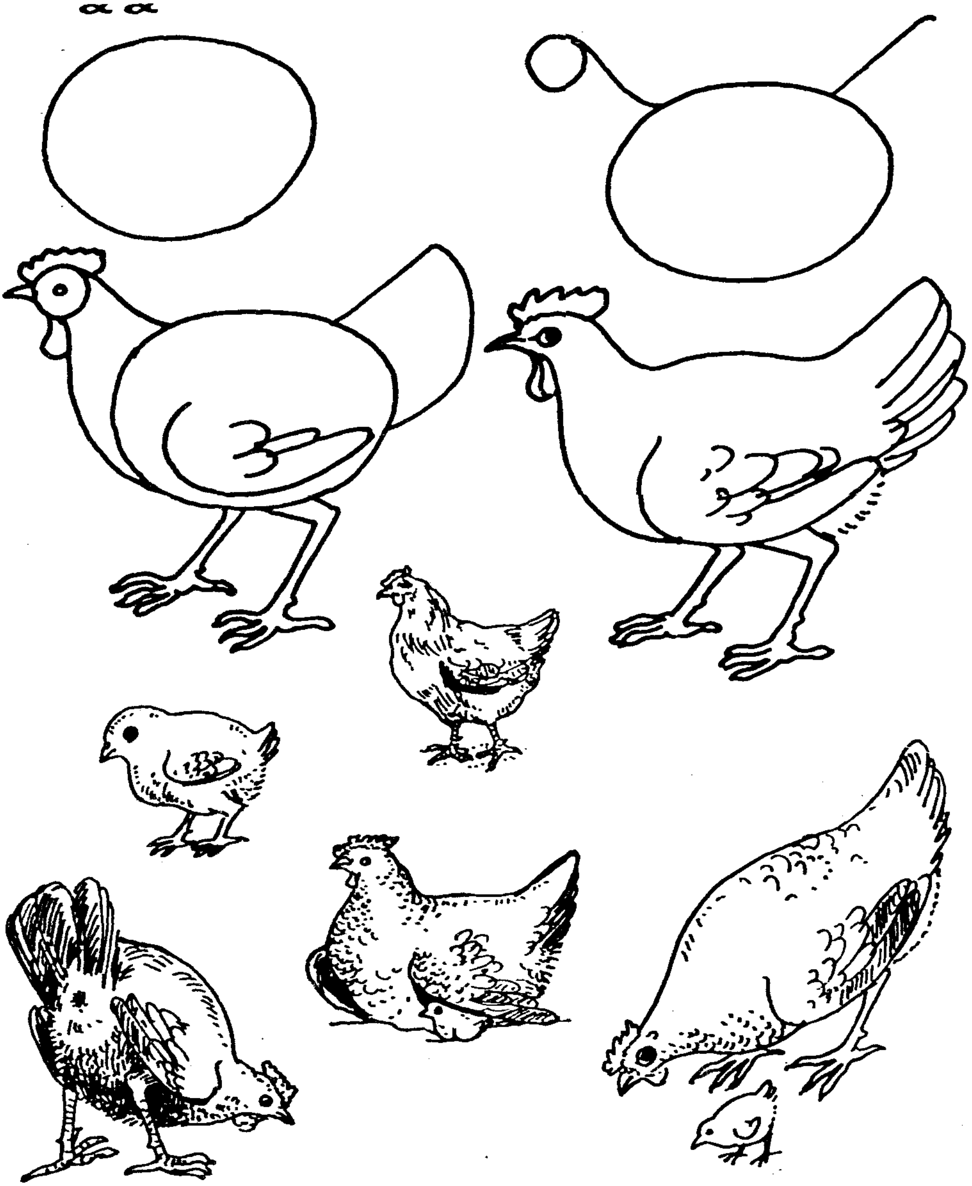
କୁକୁଡା   HEN



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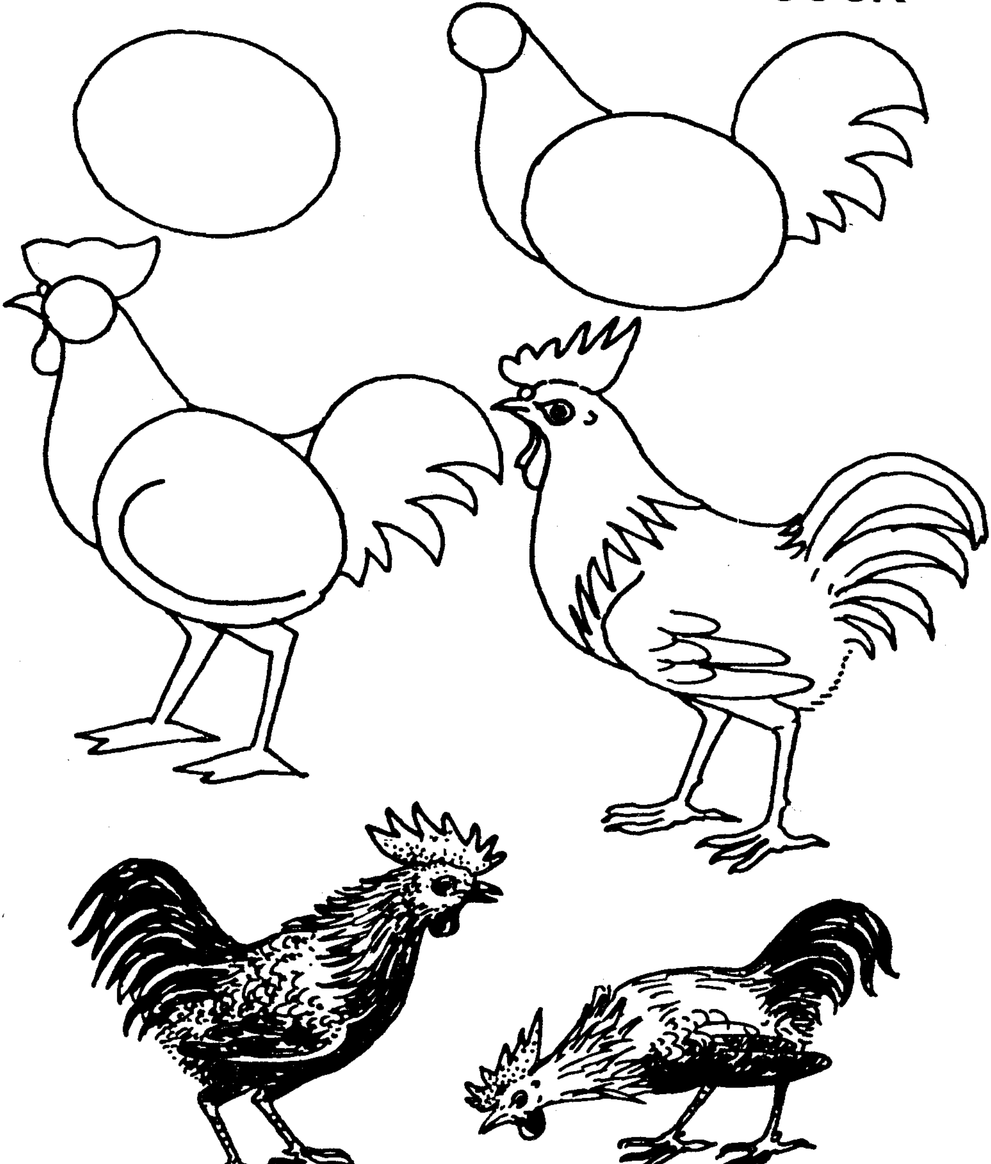
ଗଞ୍ଜା COCK



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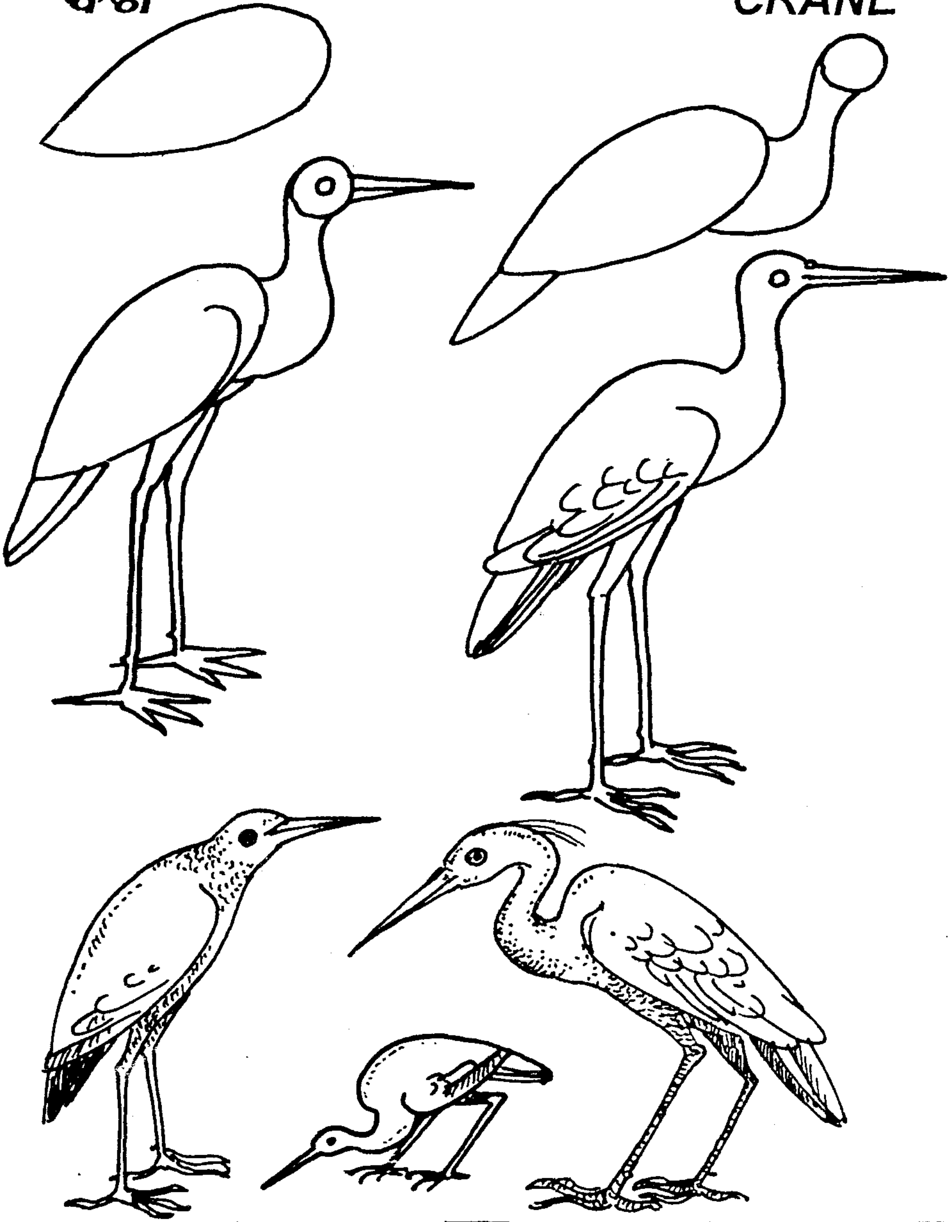
ବଗ CRANE



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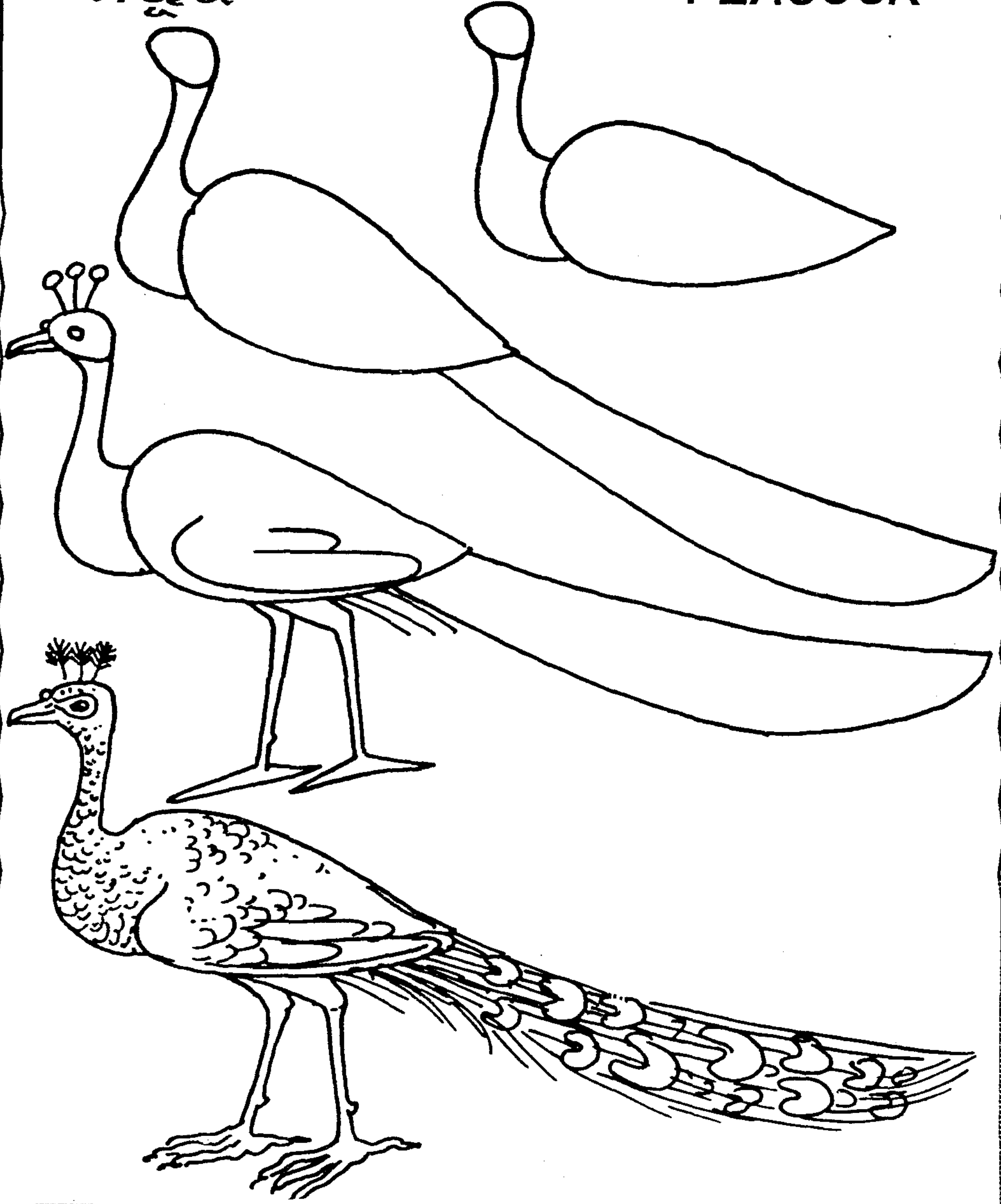
ମୟୂର PEACOCK



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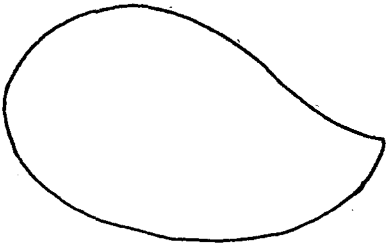
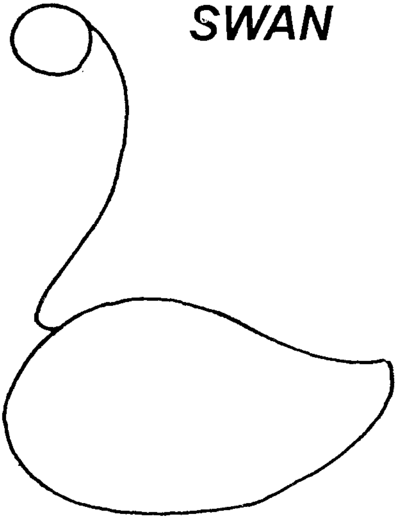
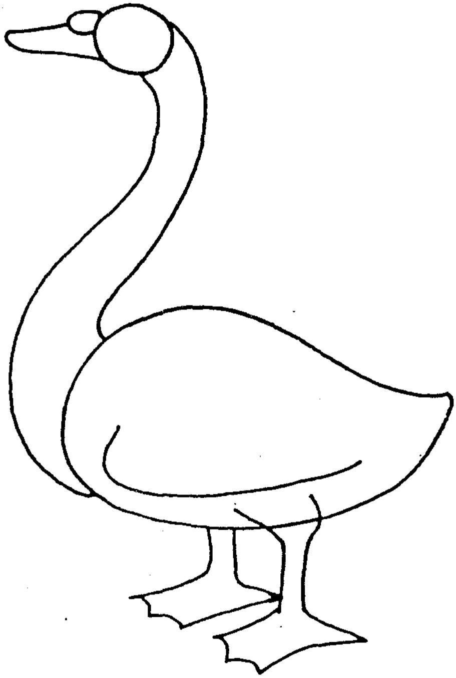
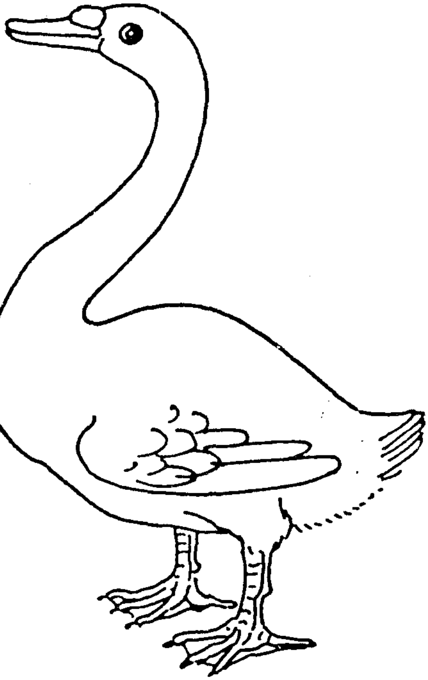
ହଂସ

SWAN









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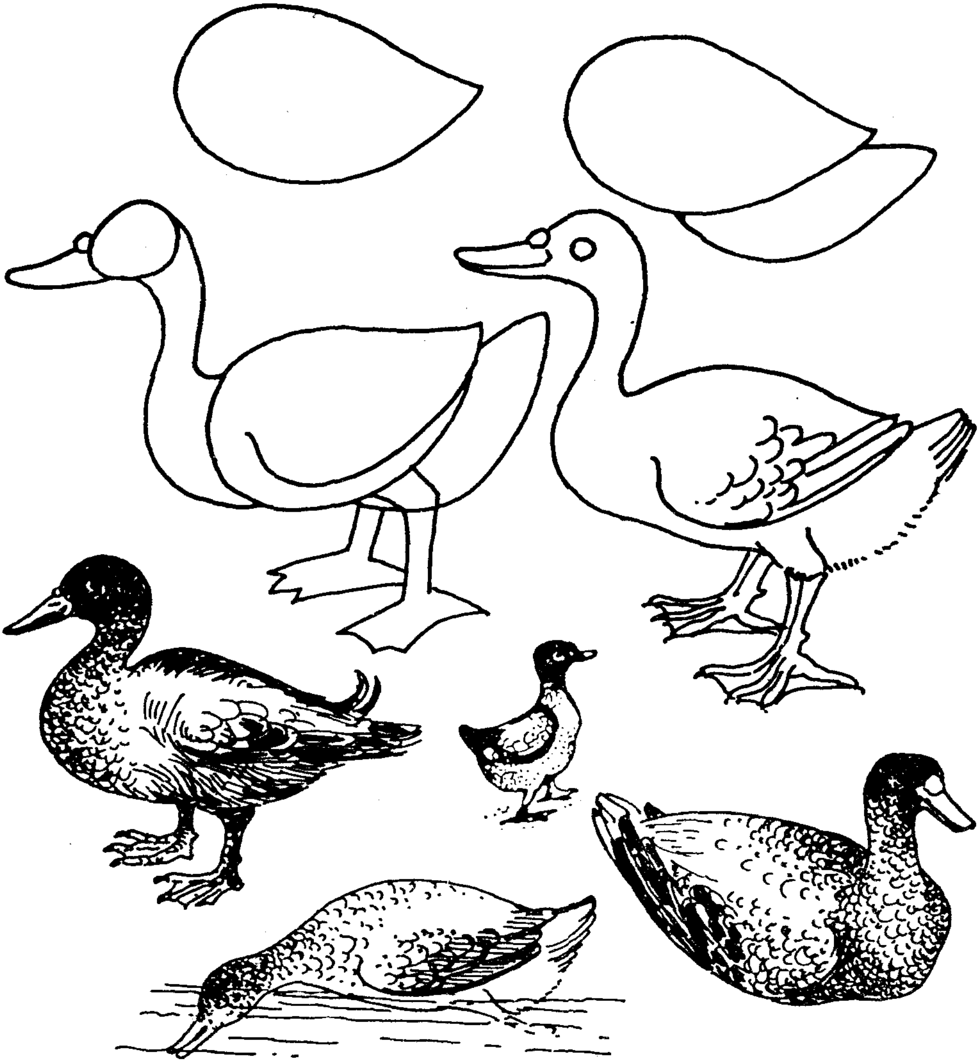
ବତକ DUCK



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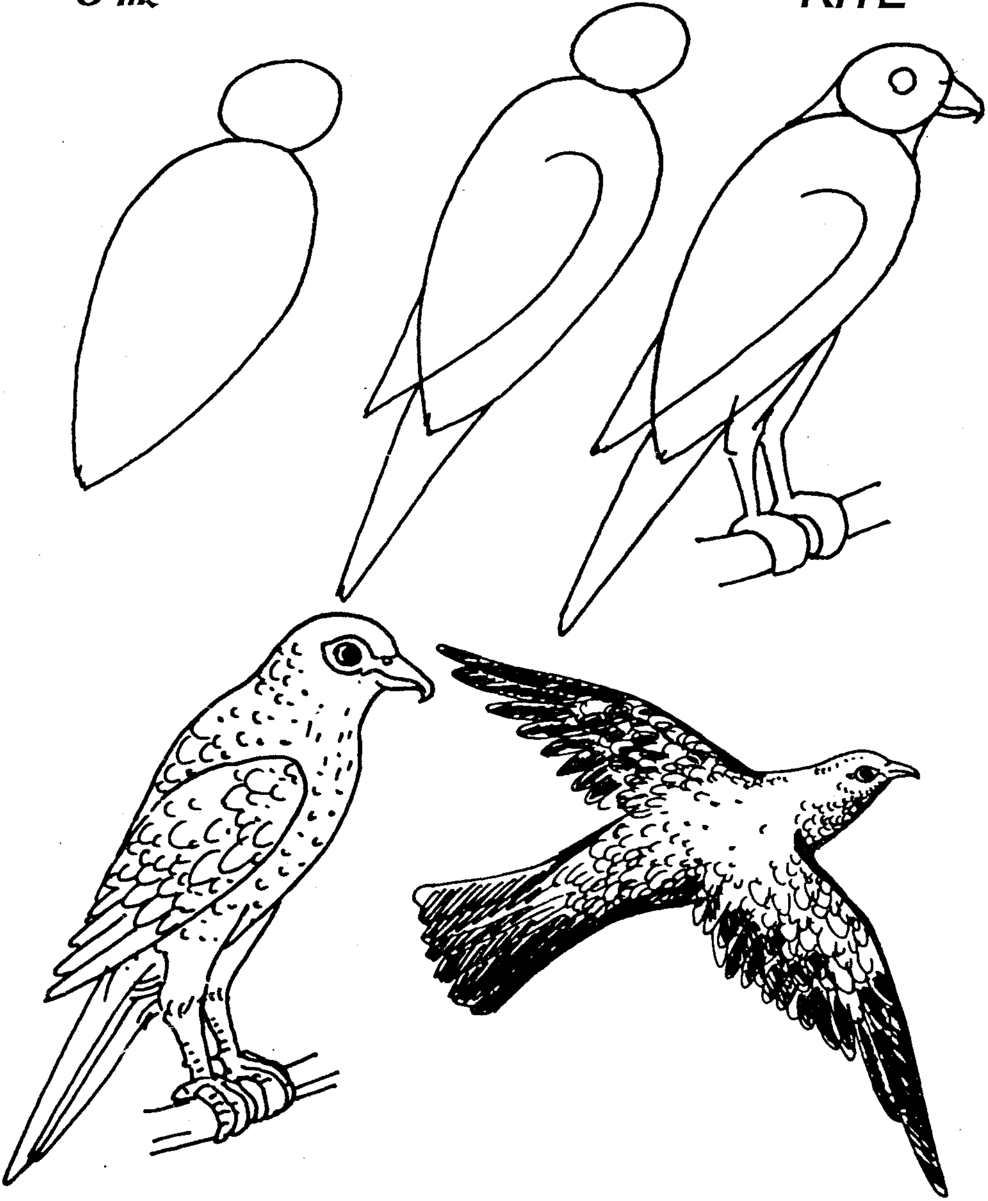
ଚିଲ

KITE



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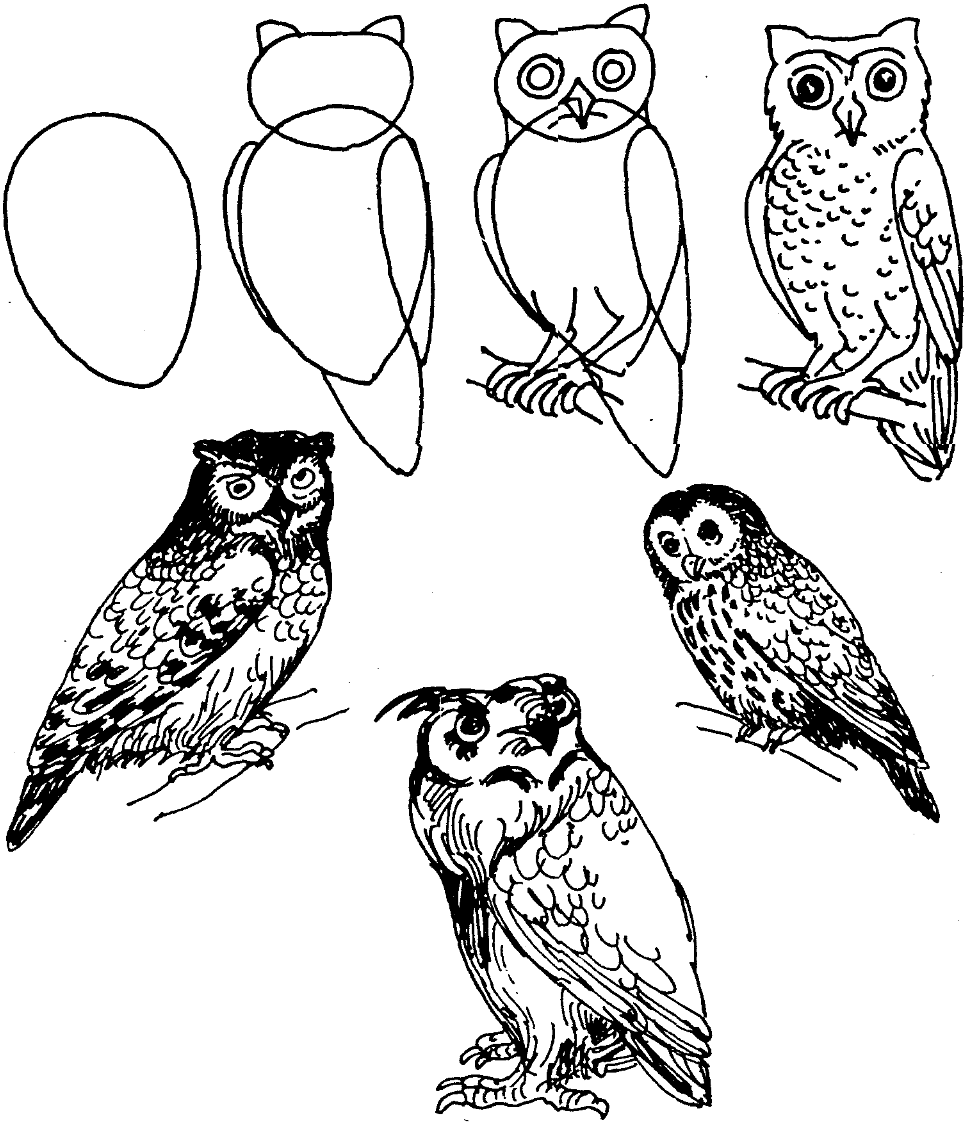
ପେଚା

OWL



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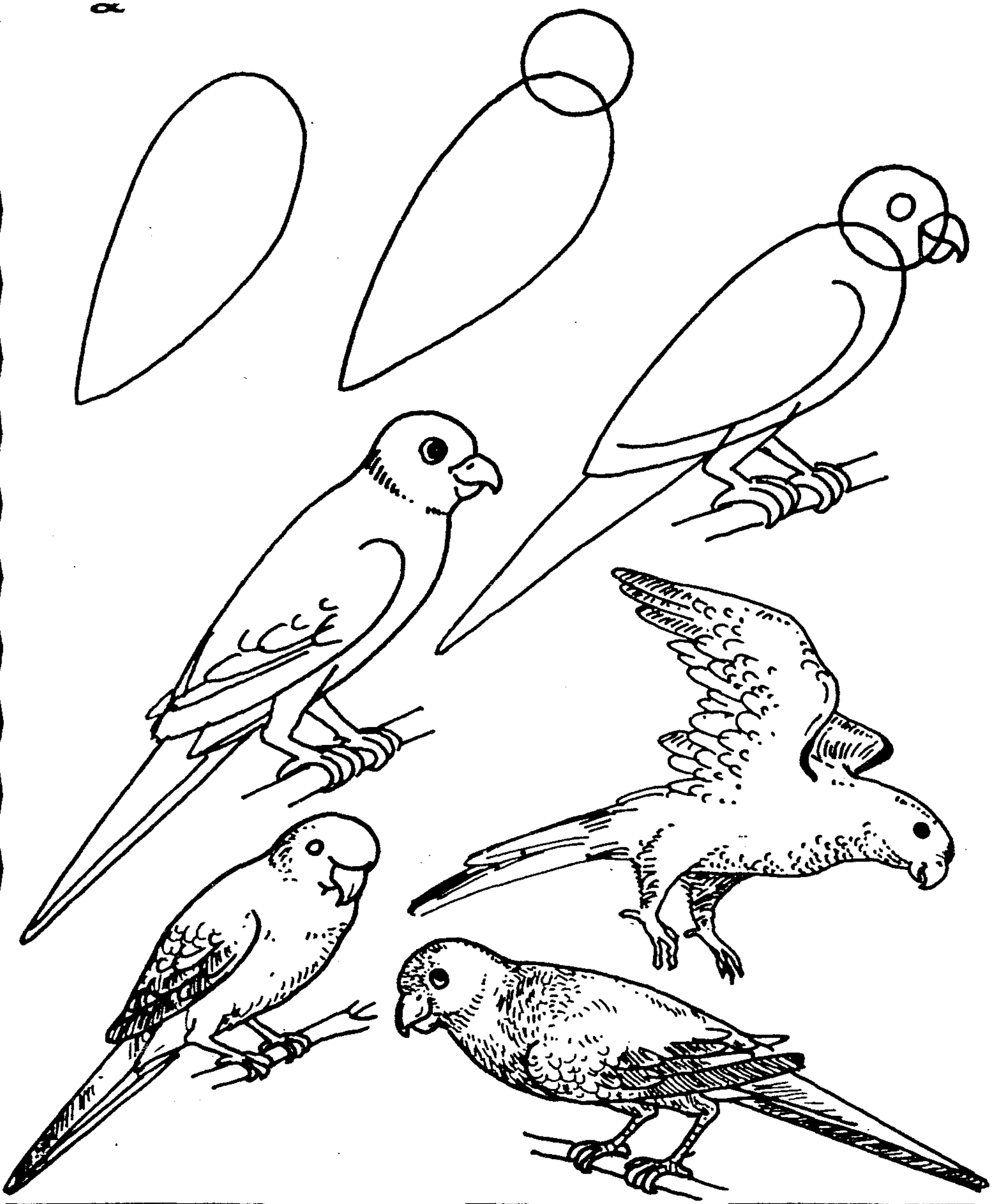
ଶୁଆ PARROT



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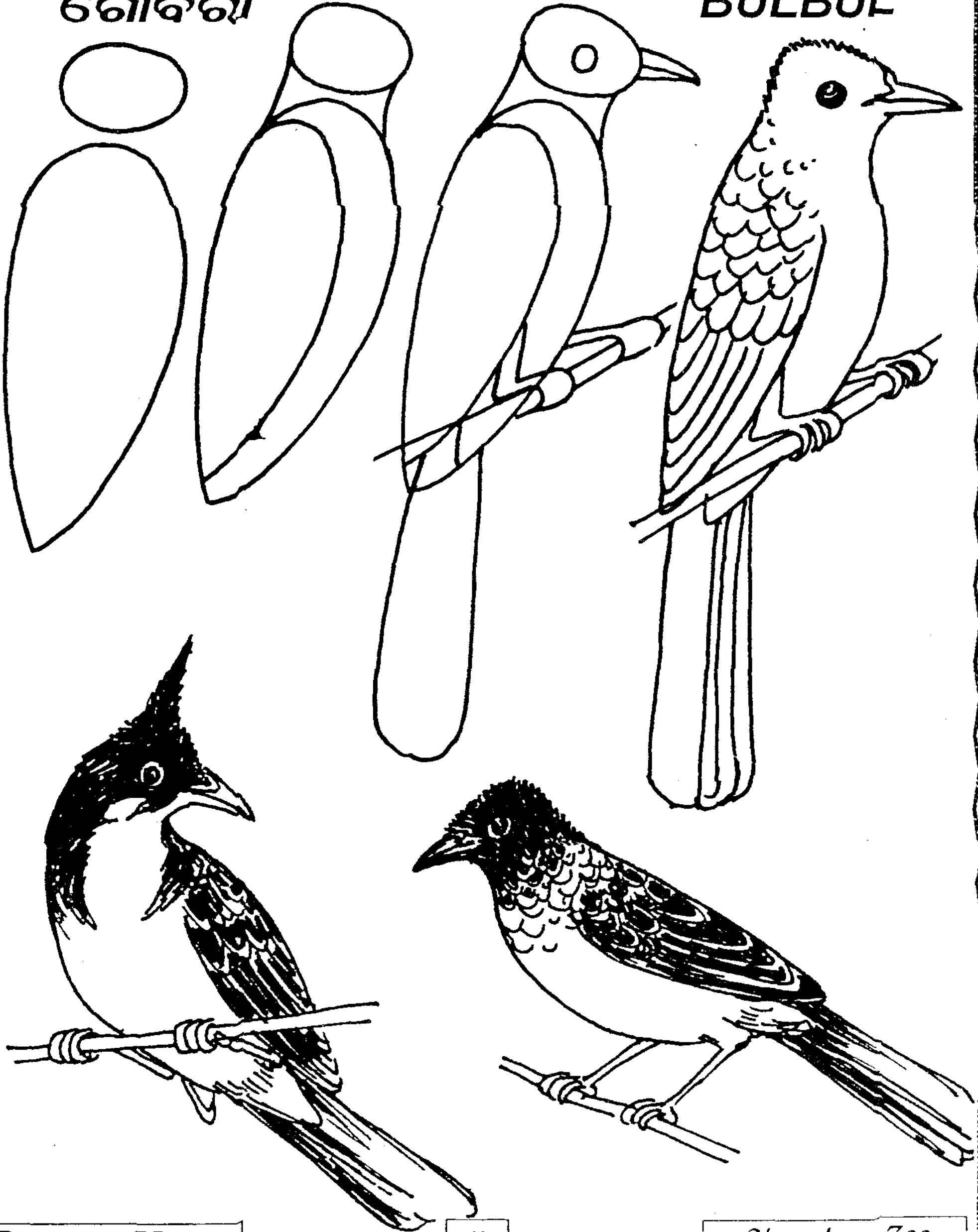
ଗୋବରା

BULBUL



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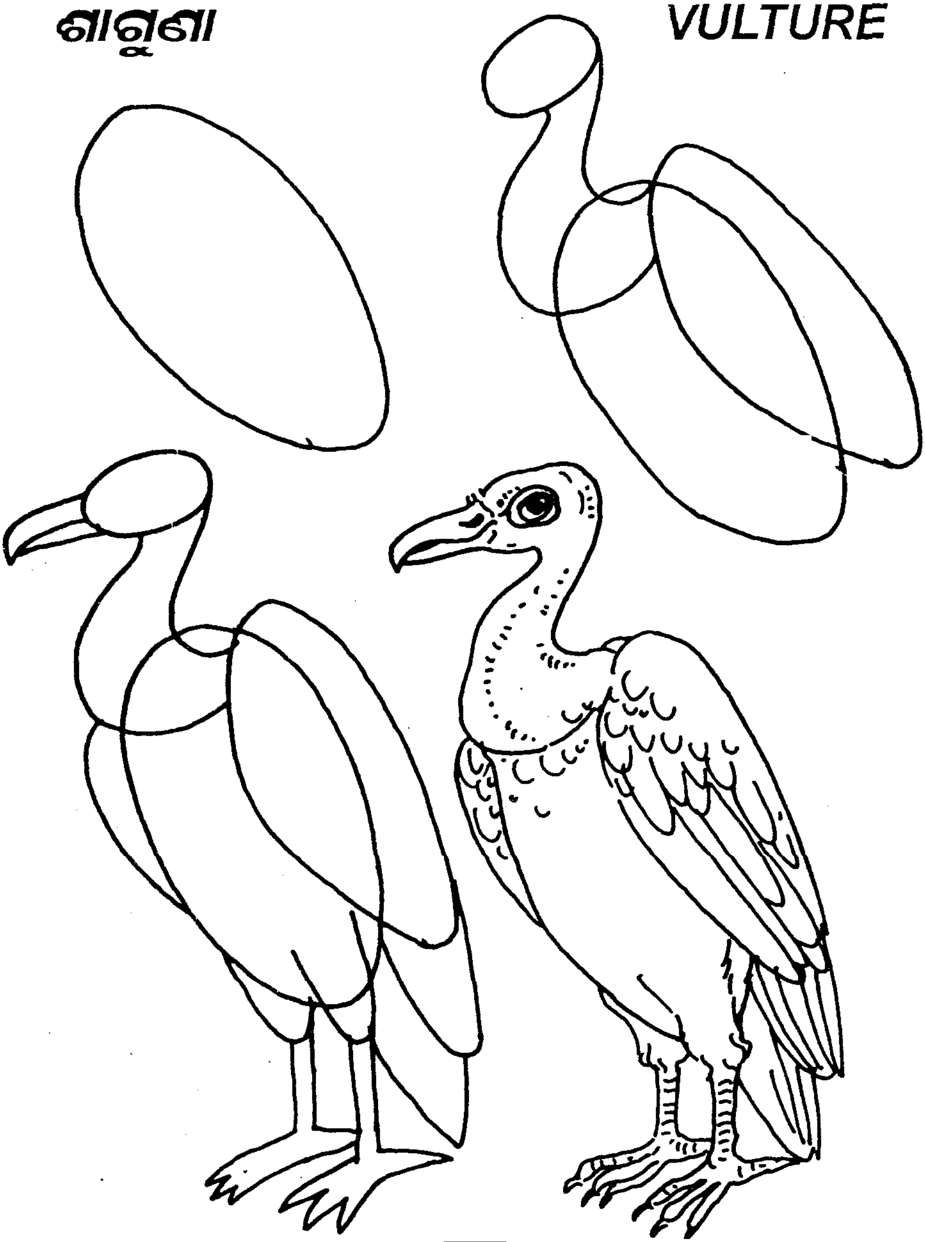
ଶାଗୁଣା VULTURE



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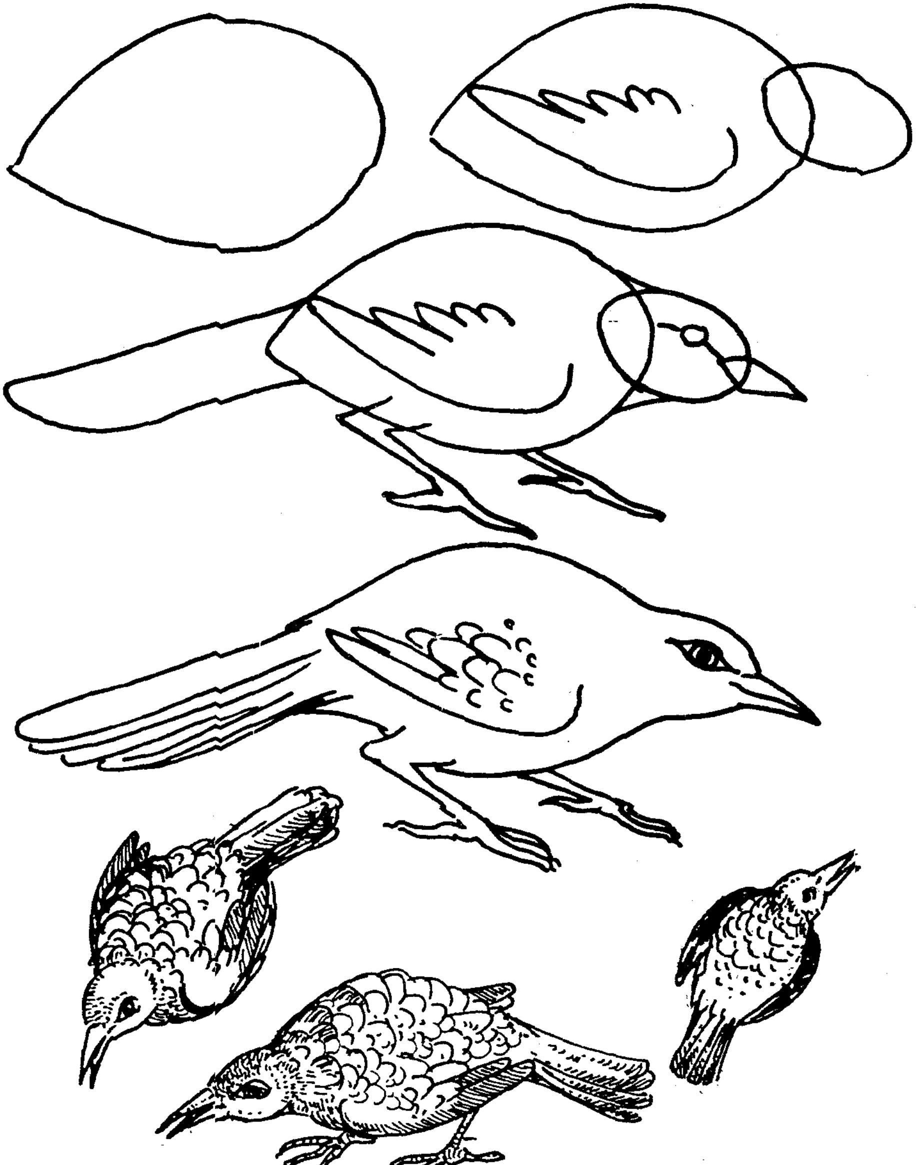
କୁଣ୍ଡାଖିଆ BABBLER



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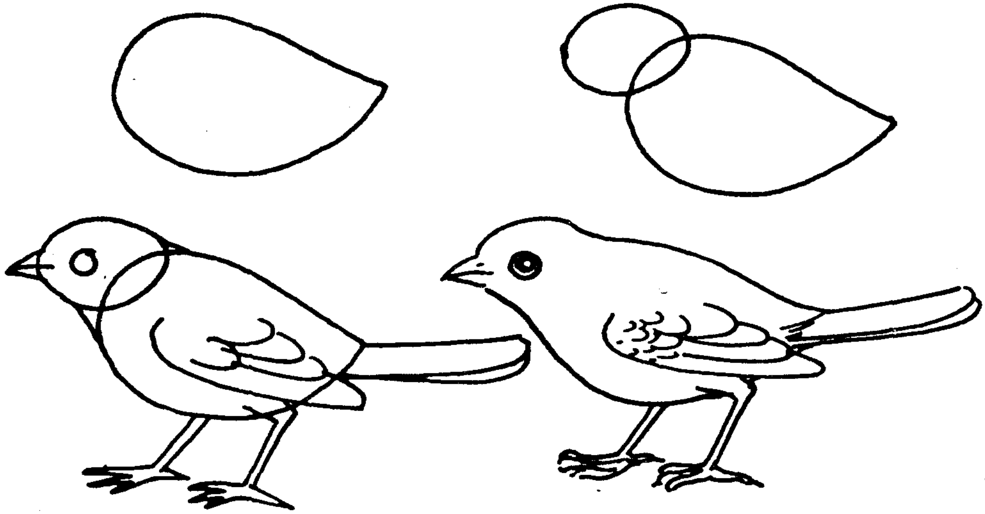
ଘରଚଟିଆ SPARROW



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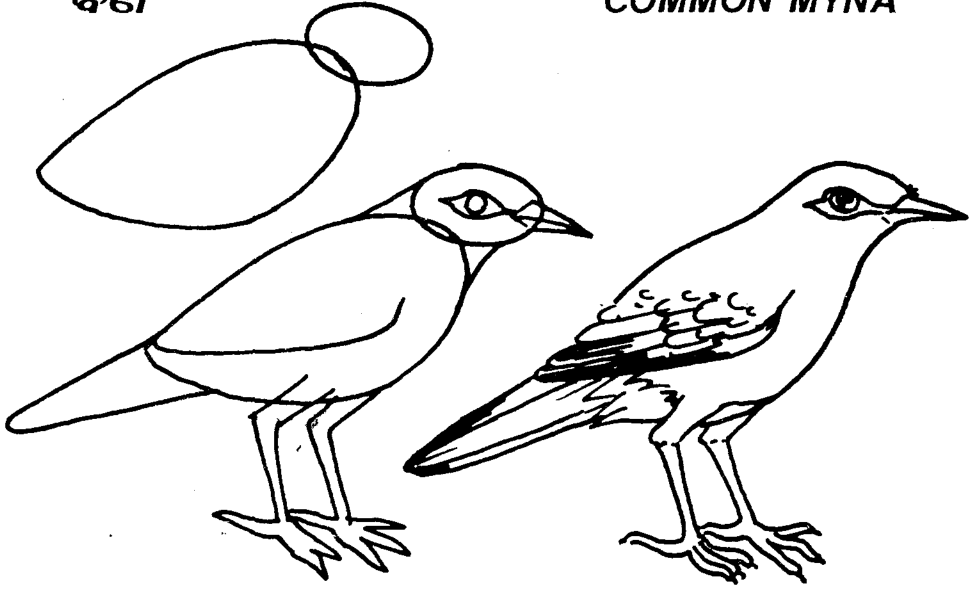

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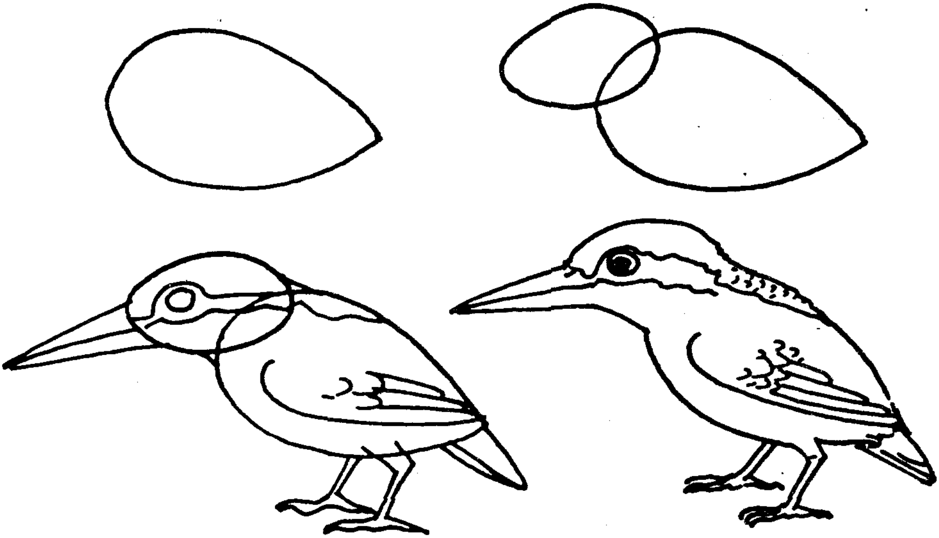
ମାଛରଙ୍କା KINGFISHER



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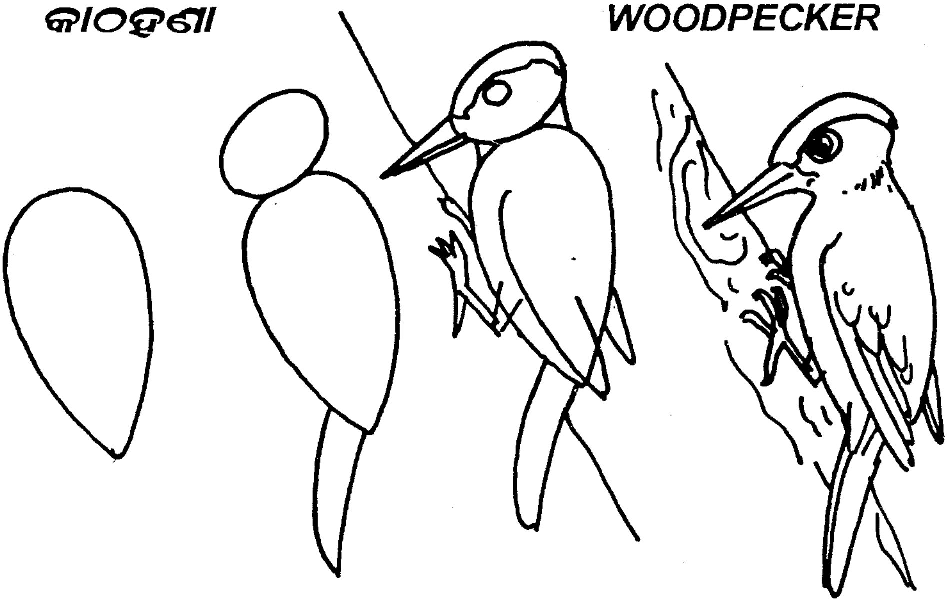

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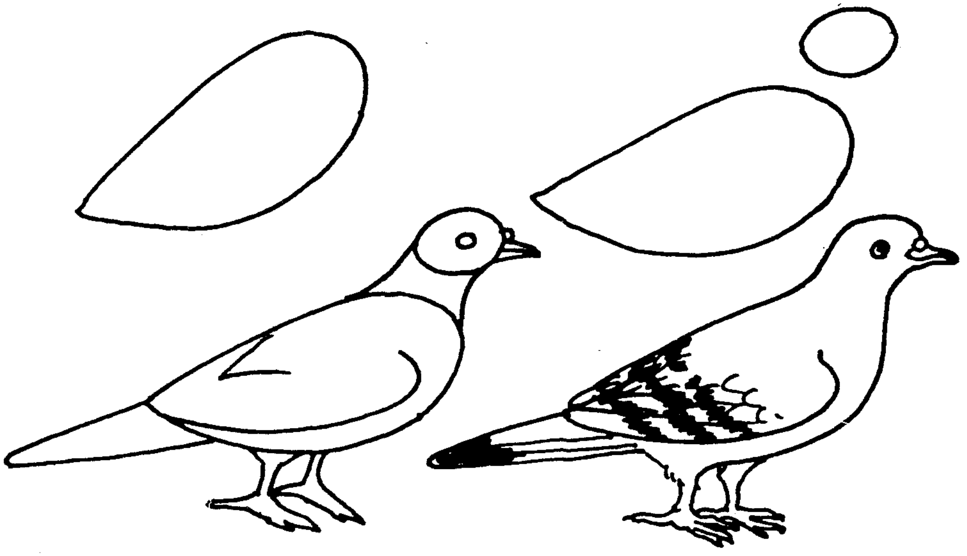
ପାରା PIGEON



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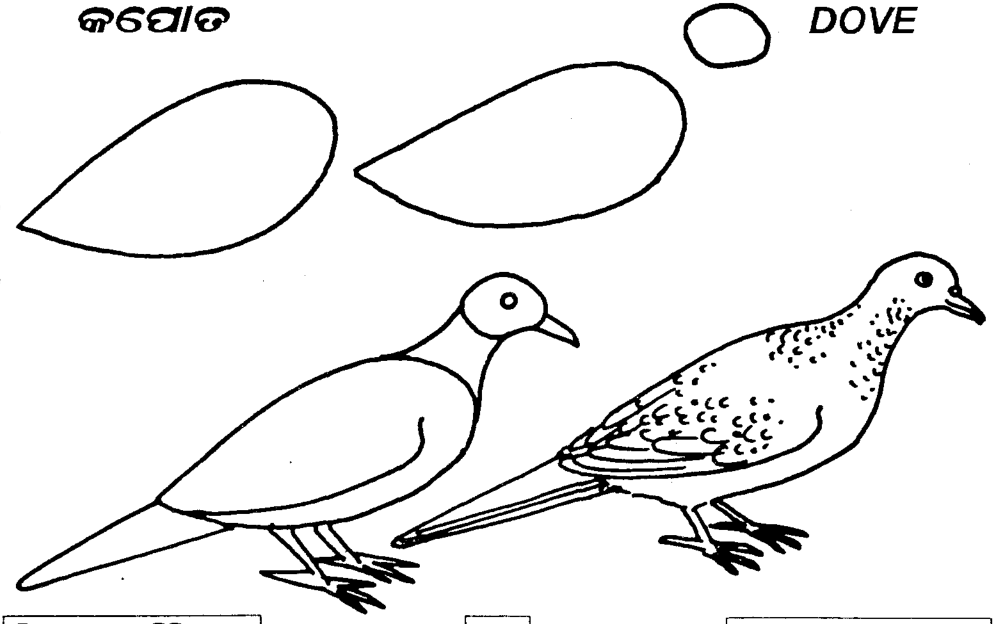

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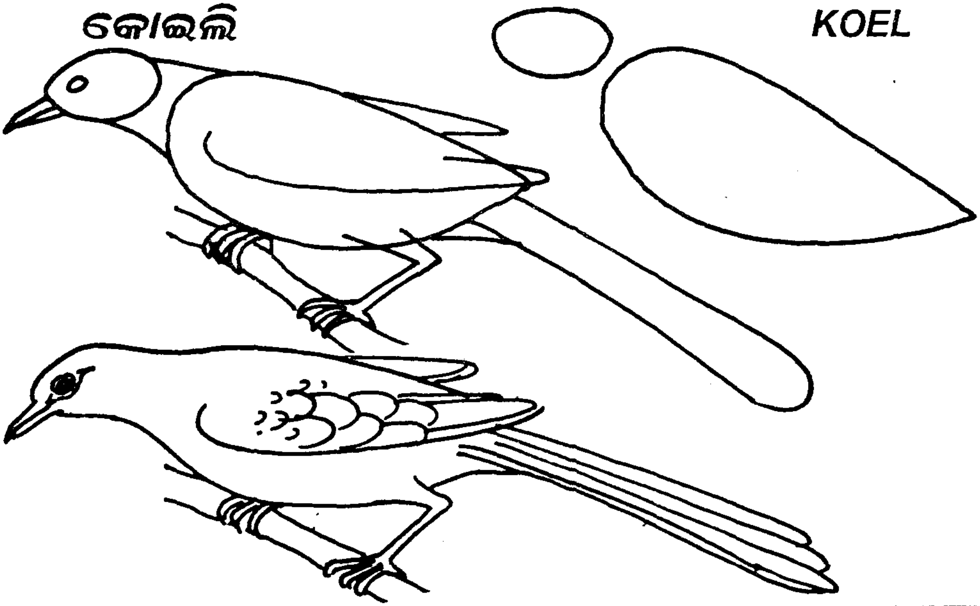

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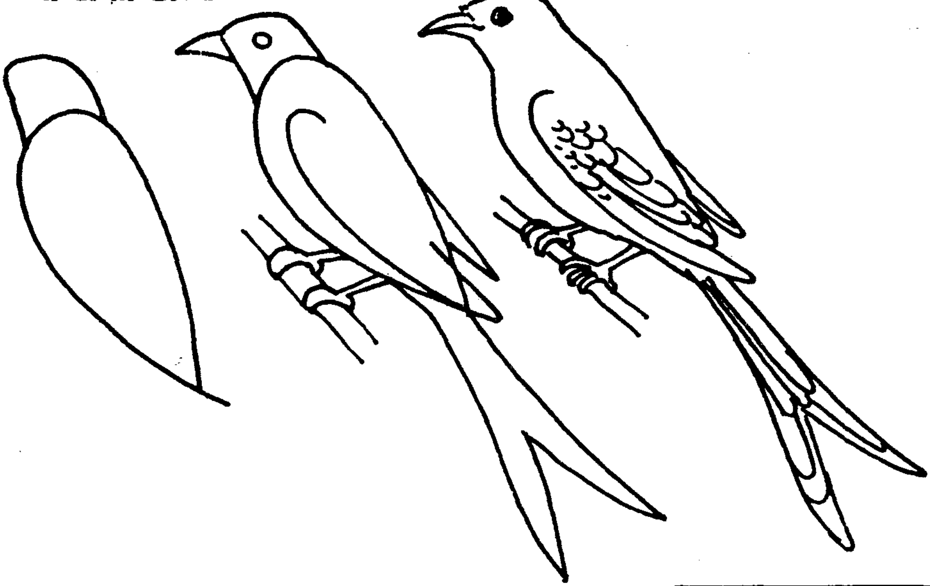

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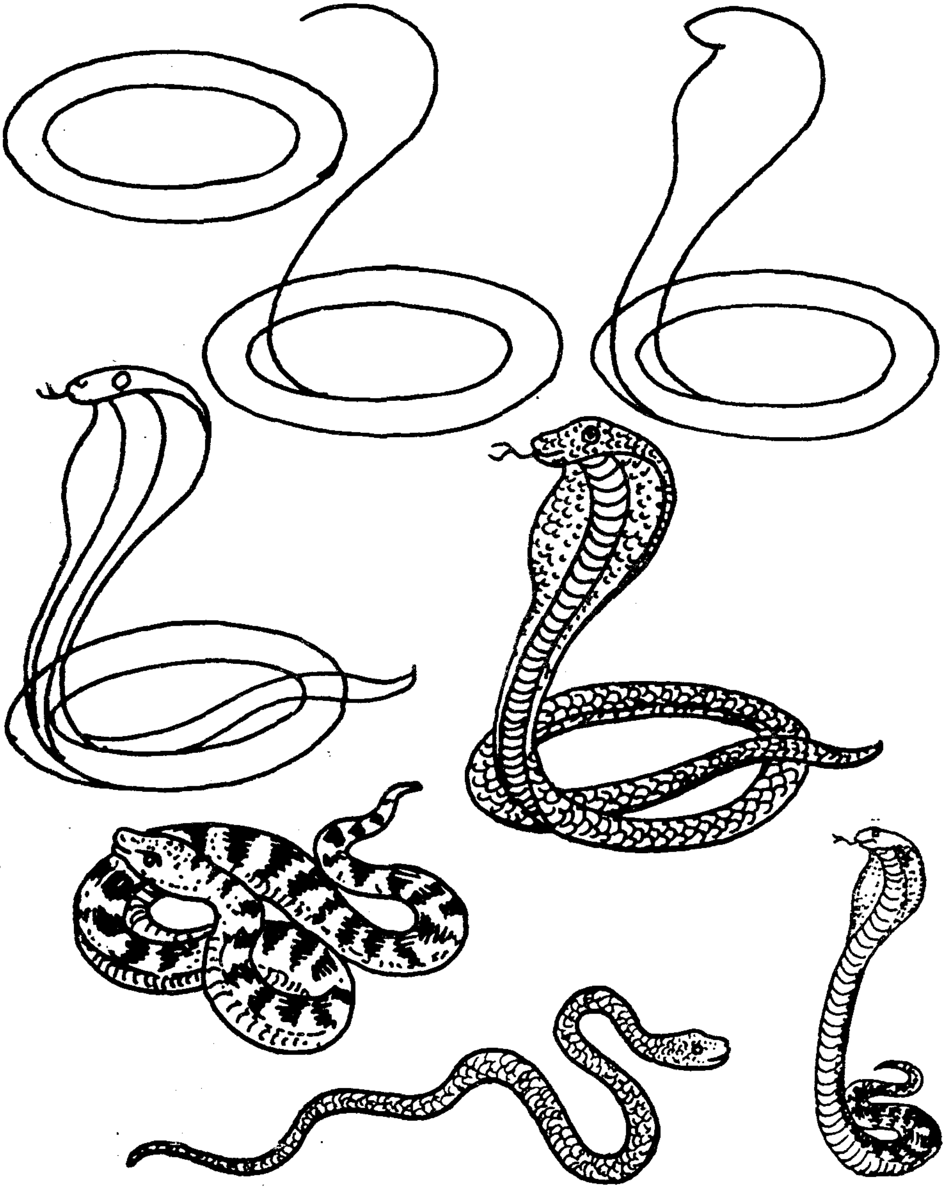

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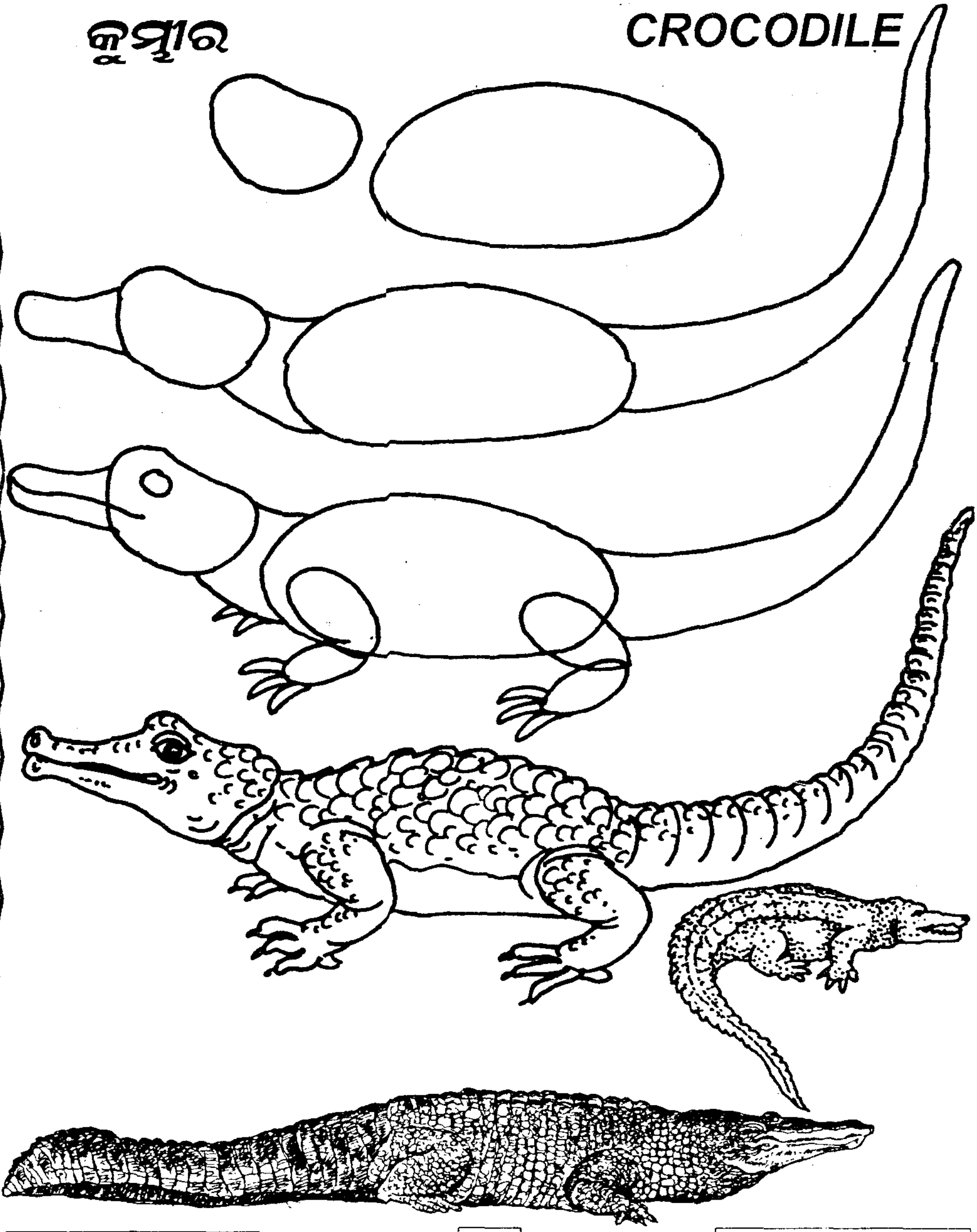

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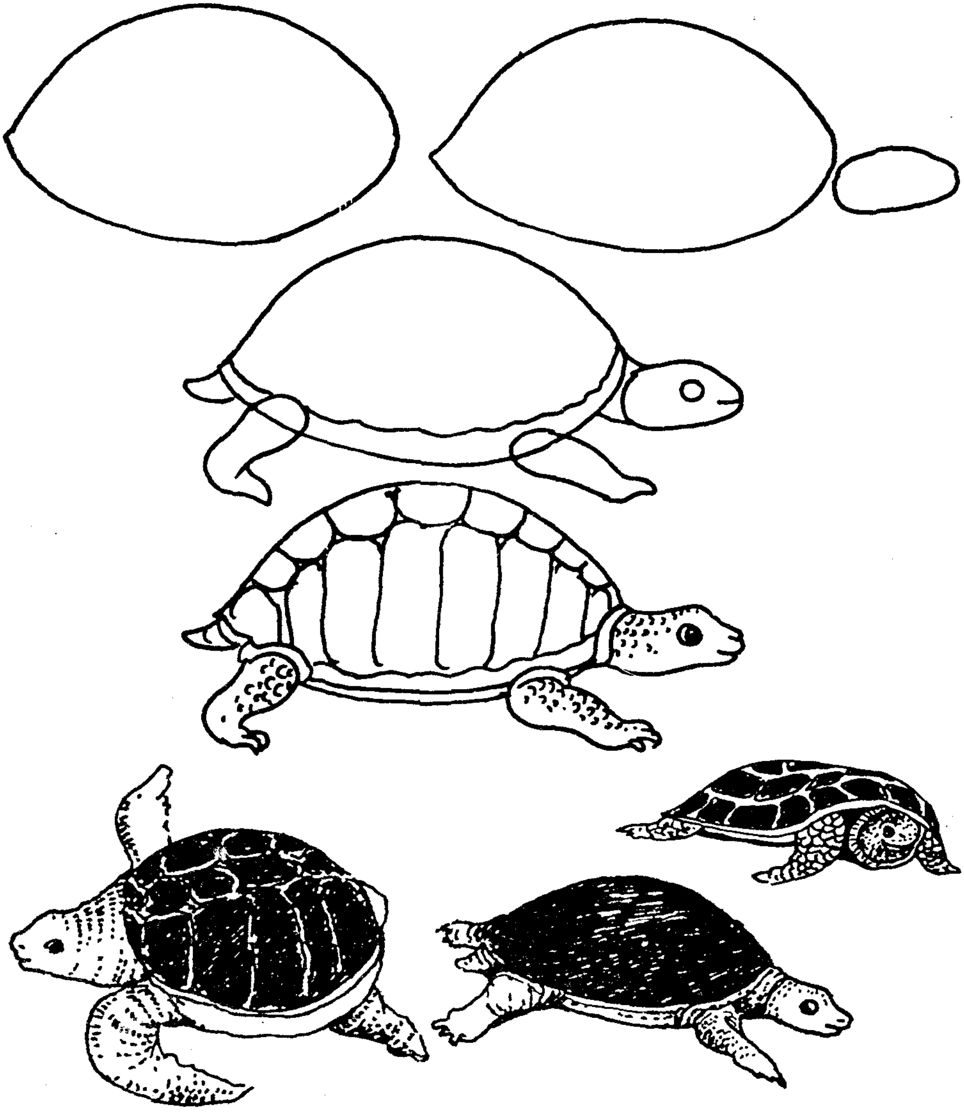
କଇଁଚ TORTOISE



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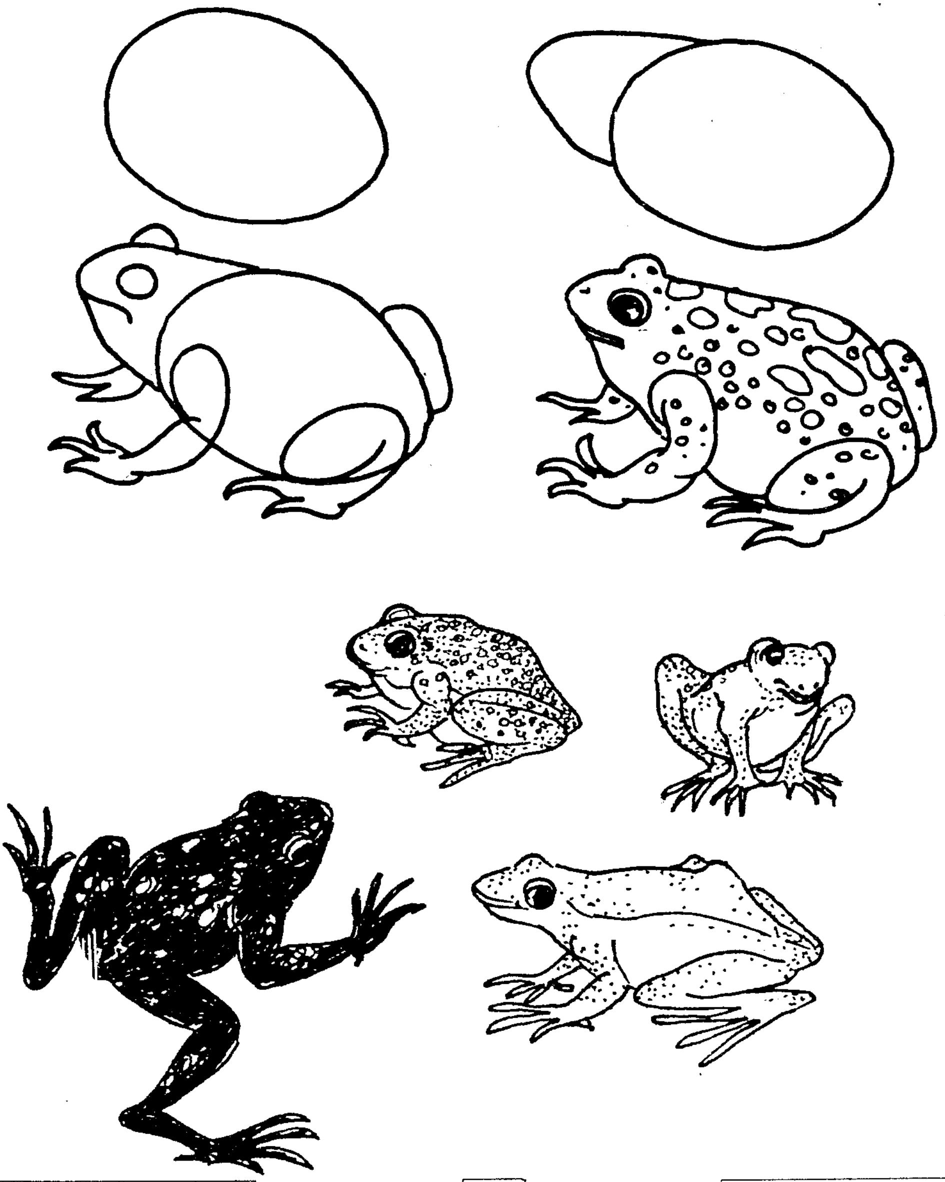
ବେଙ୍ଗ FROG



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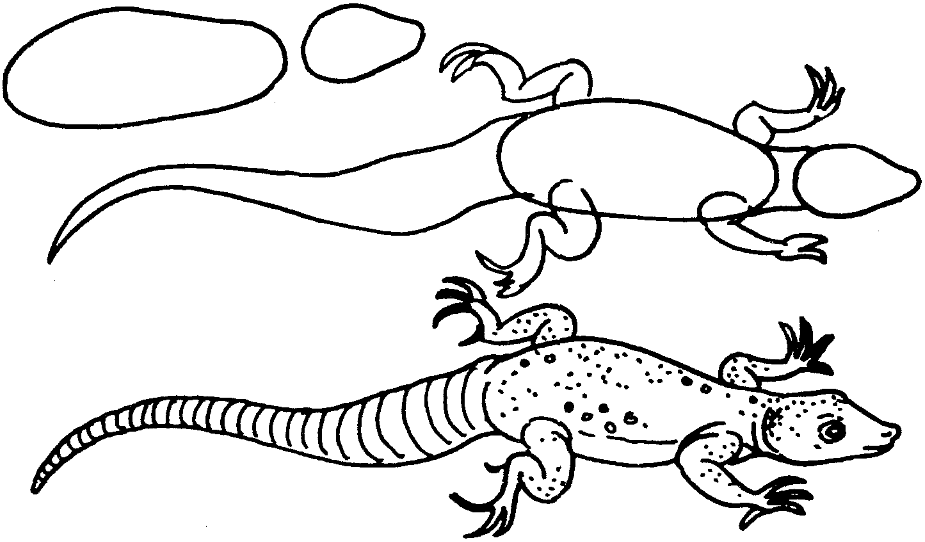
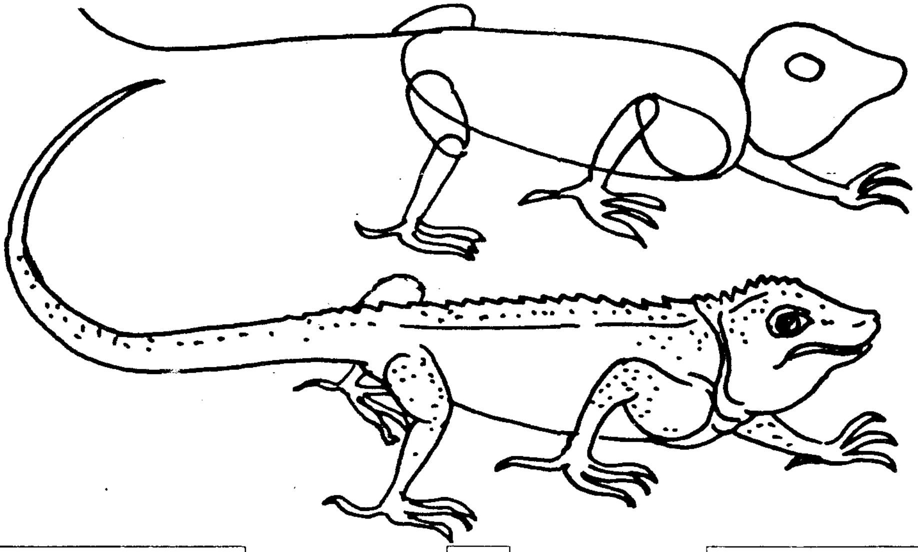
ଝିଟିପିଟି WALL LIZARD



ଏଣ୍ଡୁଅ GARDEN LIZARD



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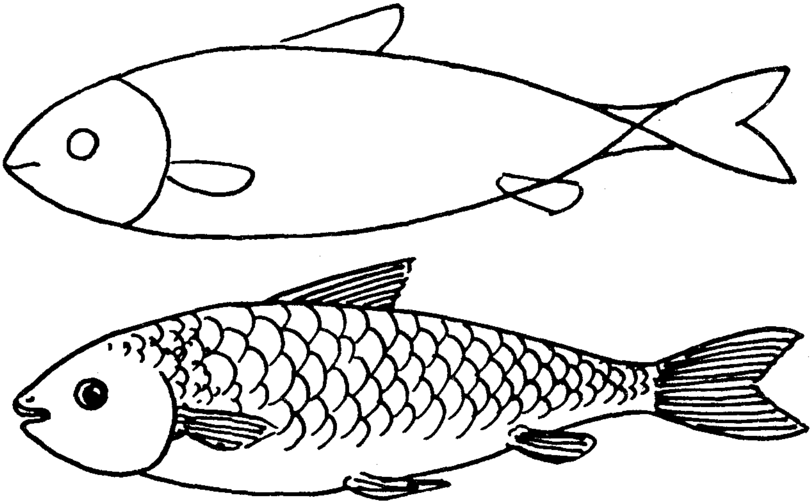
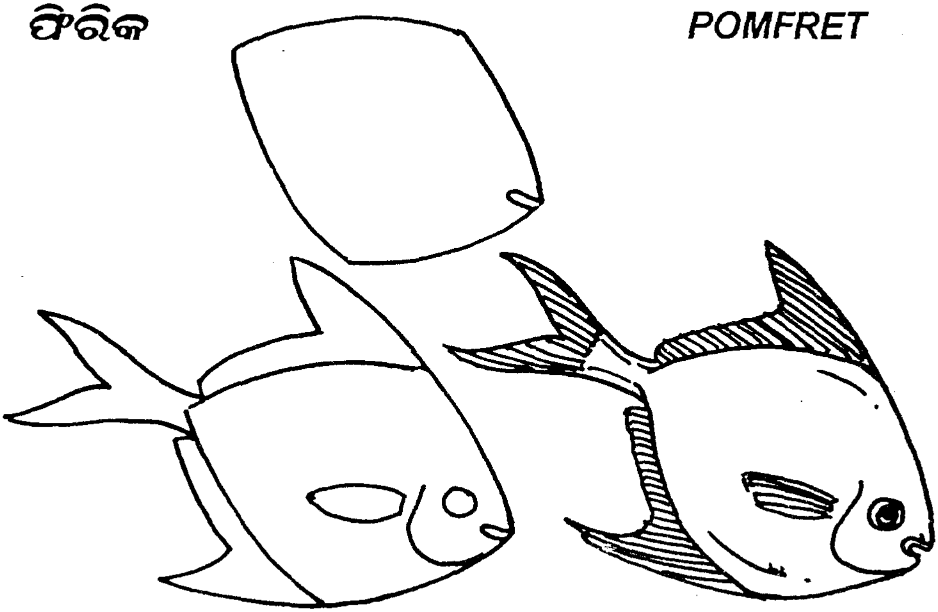
ରୋହି ROHU



ଫିରିକ POMFRET



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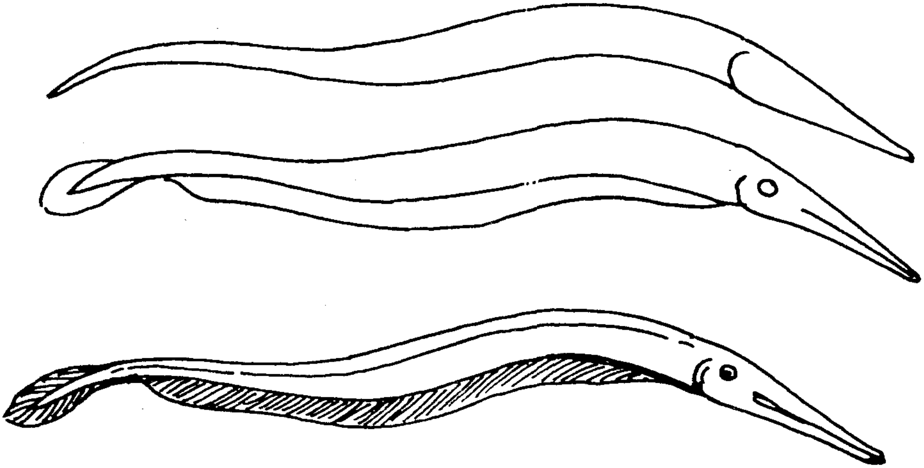
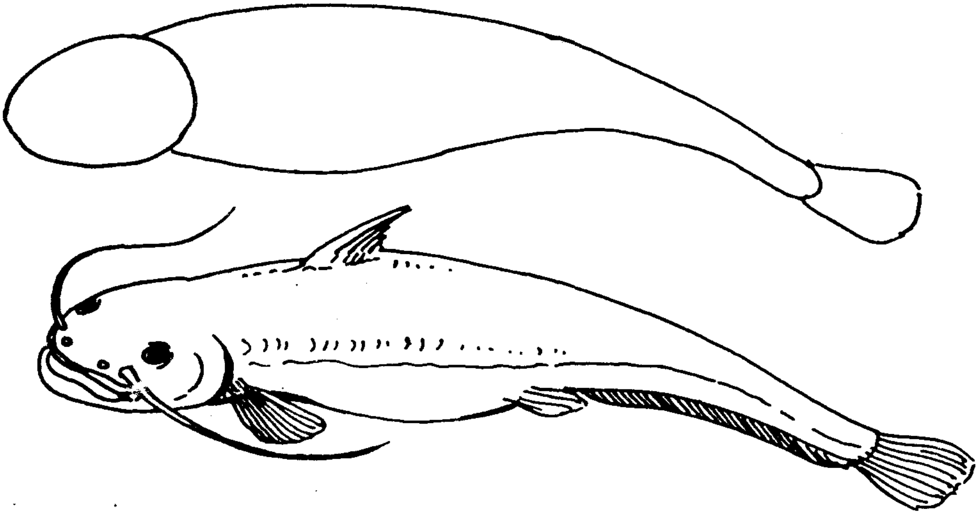
ତୋଡ଼ି EEL



ମାଗୁର MAGUR



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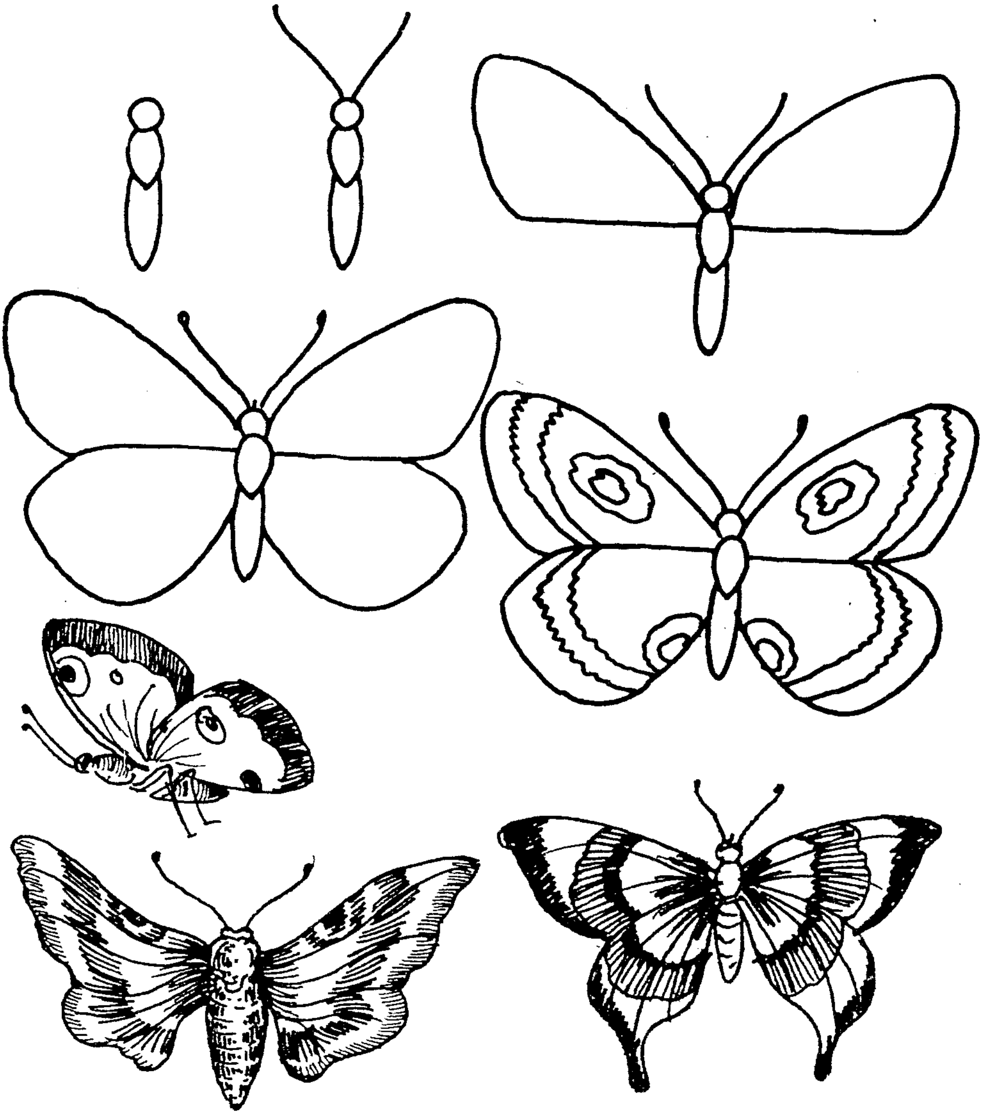
ପ୍ରଜାପତି BUTTERFLY



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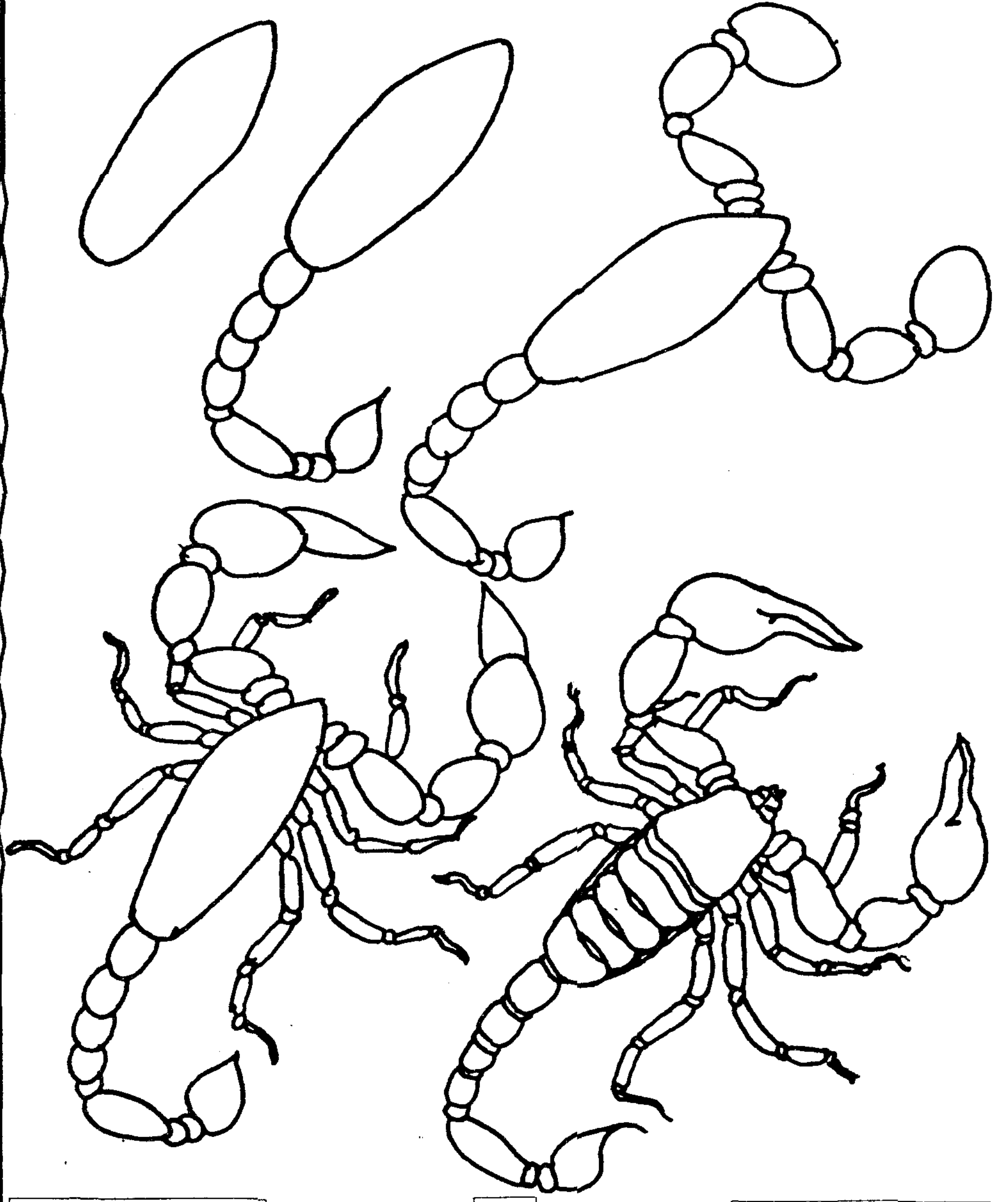
କଙ୍କଡାବିଛା SCORPION



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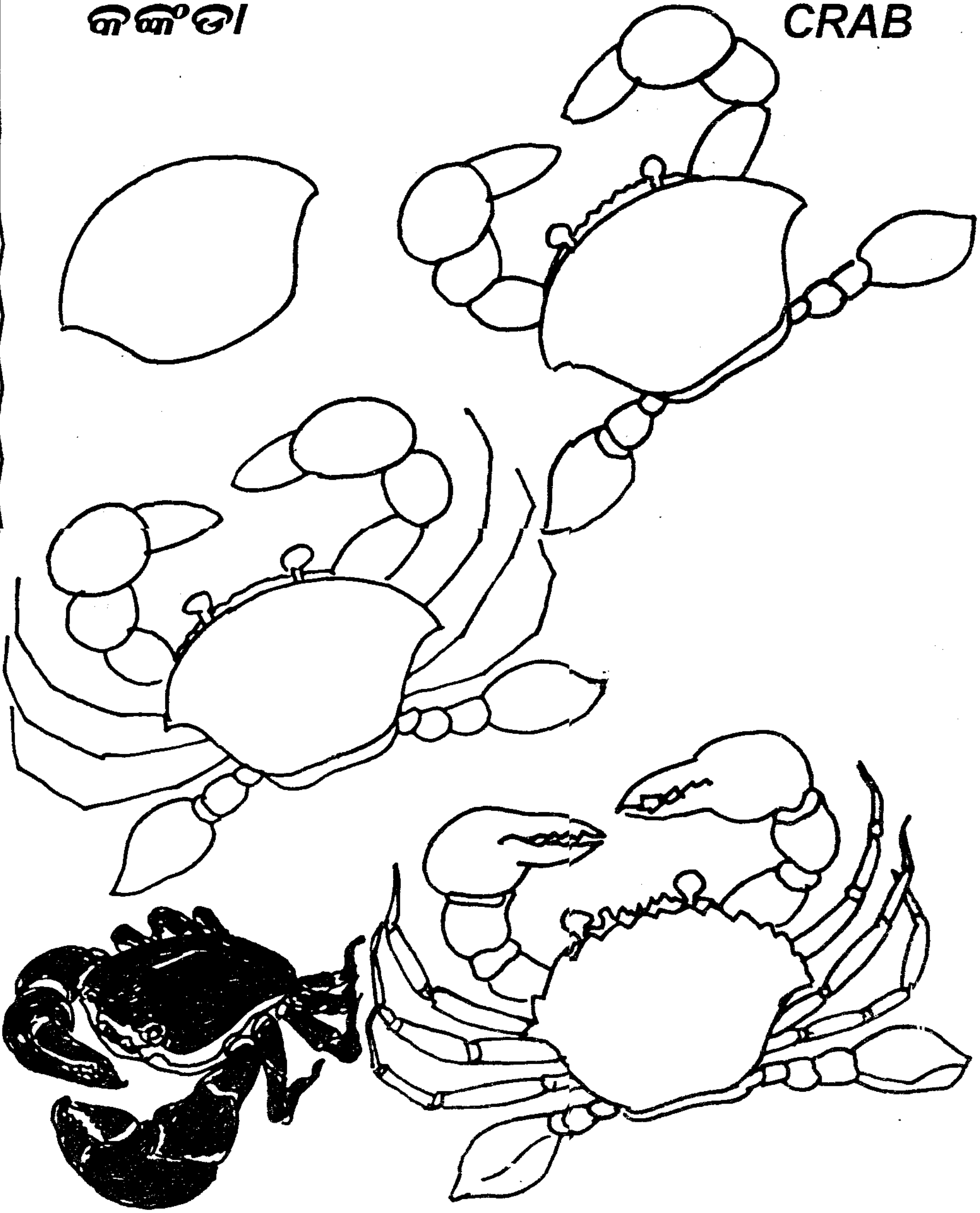
କଙ୍କଡା CRAB



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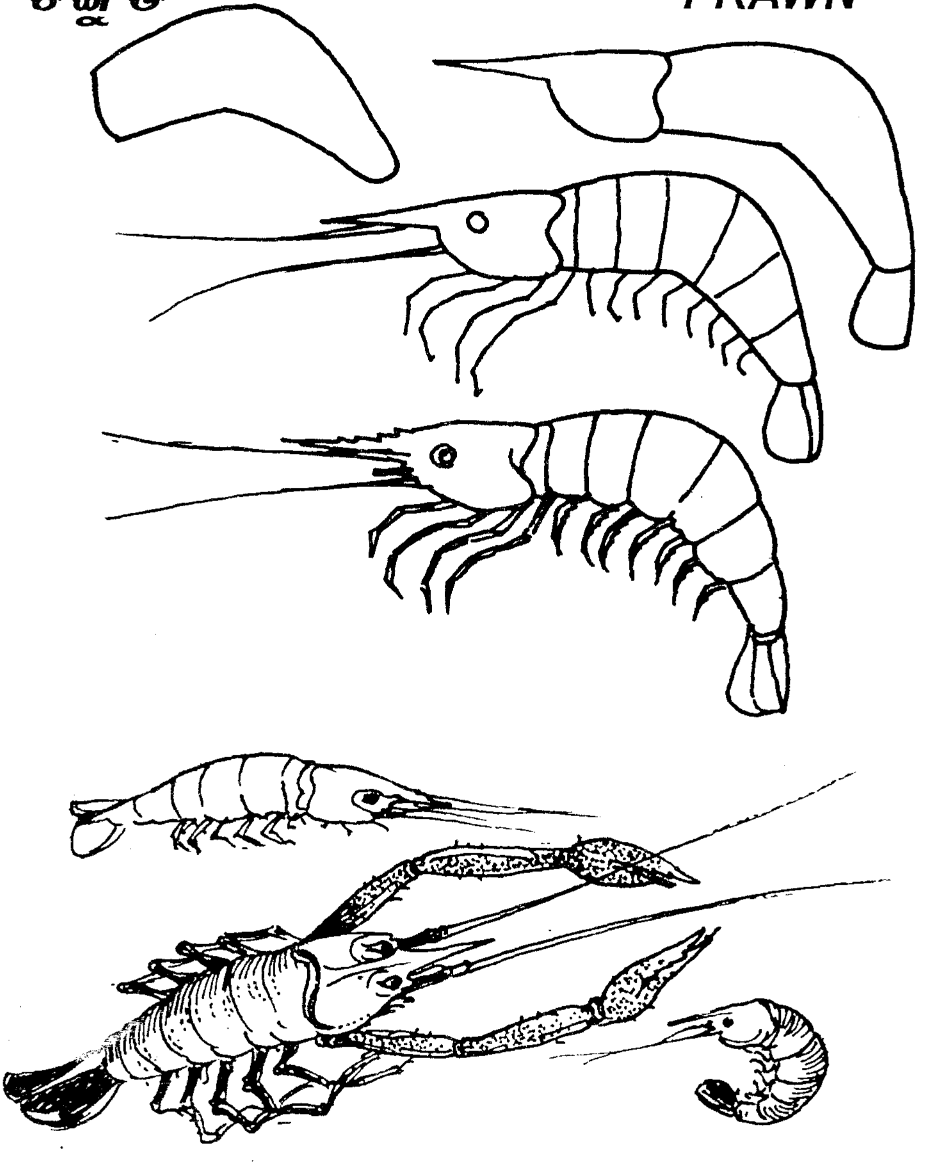
ଚିଙ୍ଗୁଡି PRAWN



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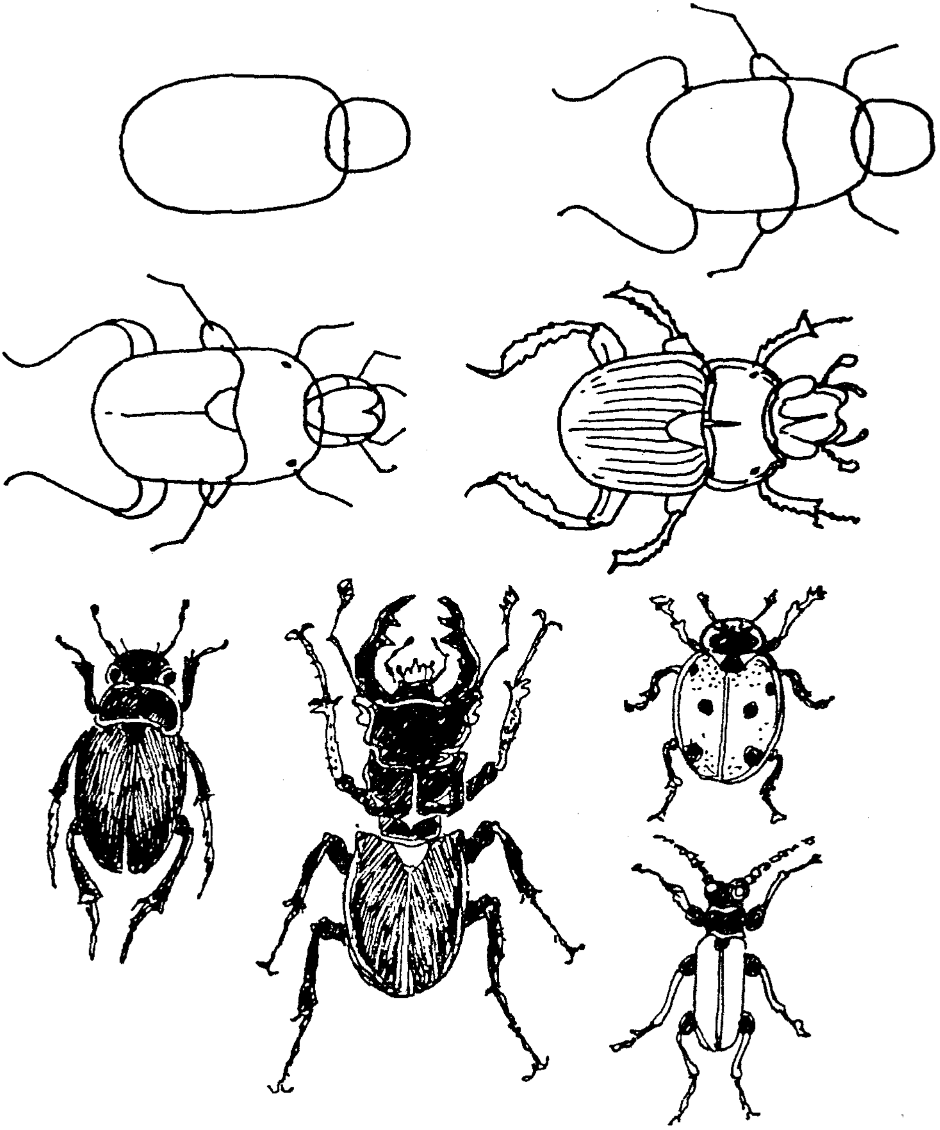
ଗୋବର ପୋକ DUNG BEETLE



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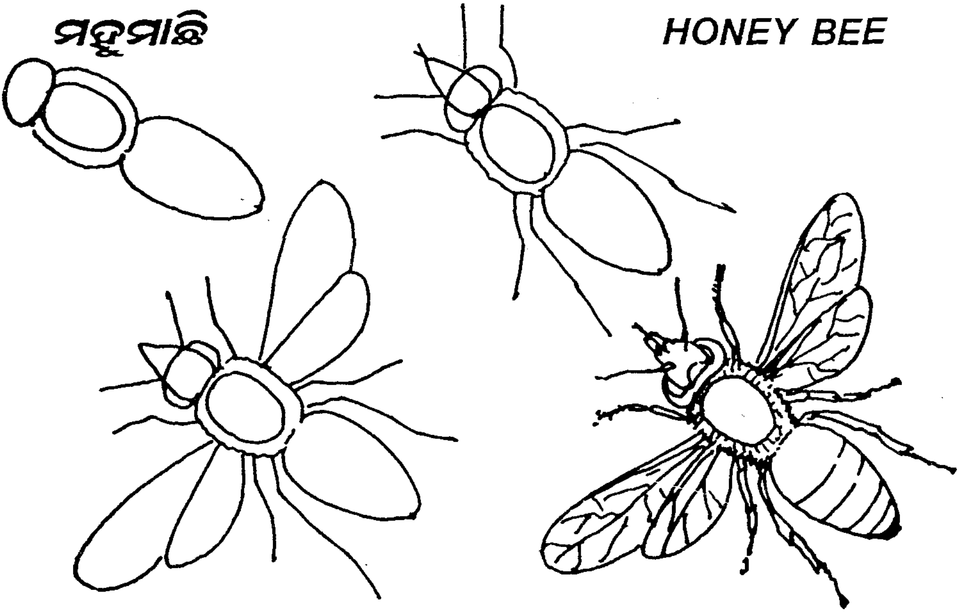
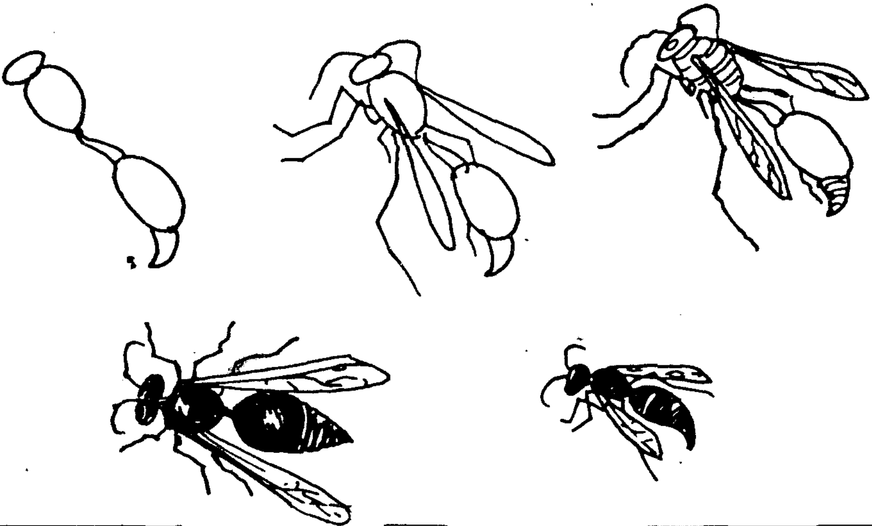
ମହୁମାଛି HONEY BEE



ବିରୁଡି WASP



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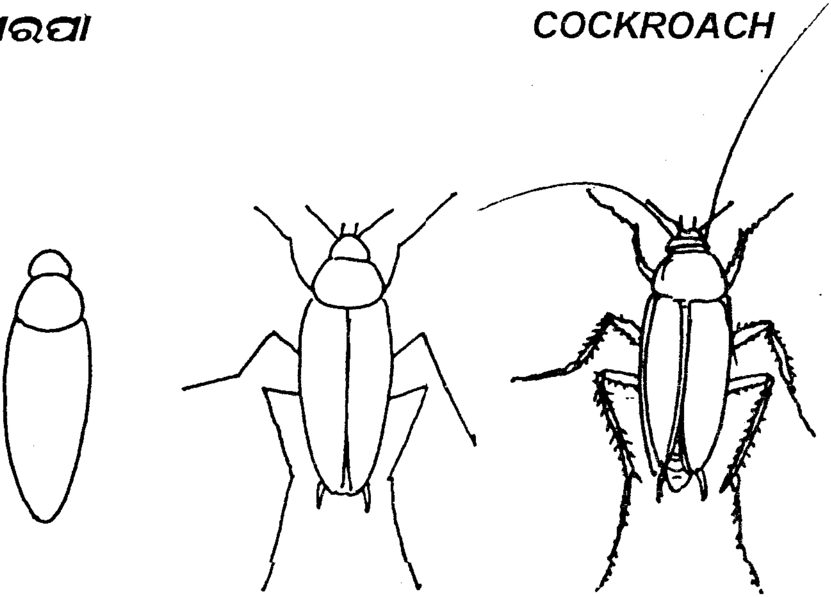
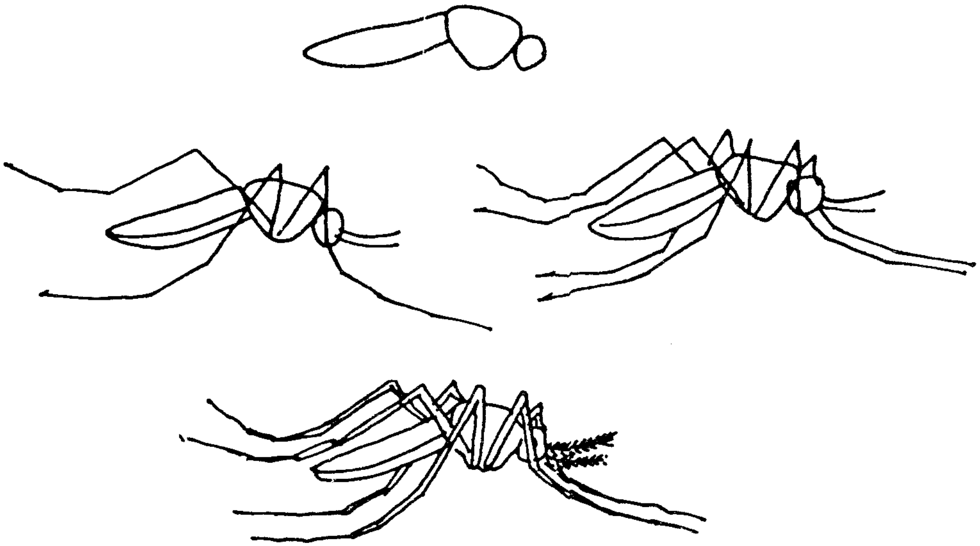
ଅସରପା COCKROACH



ମଶା MOSQUITO



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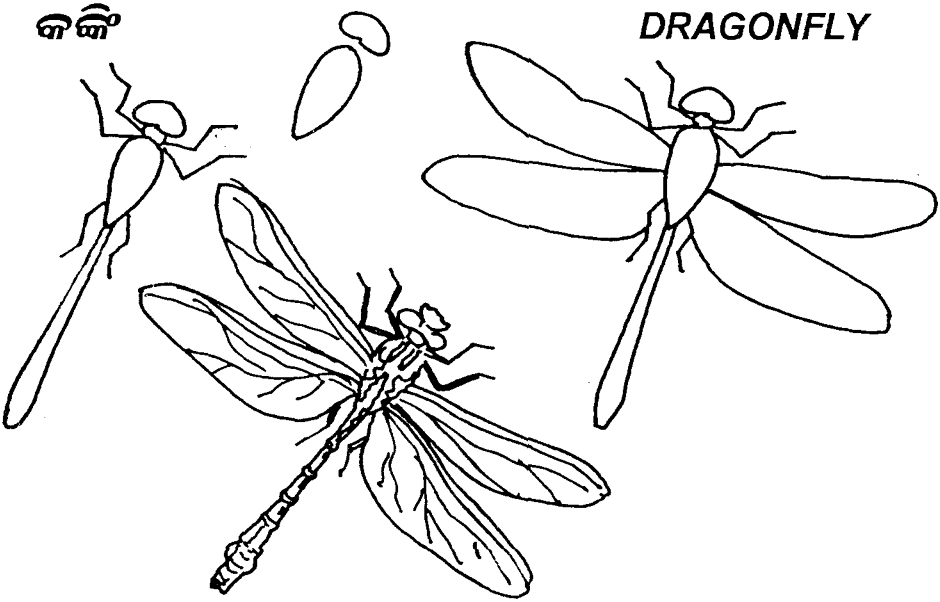
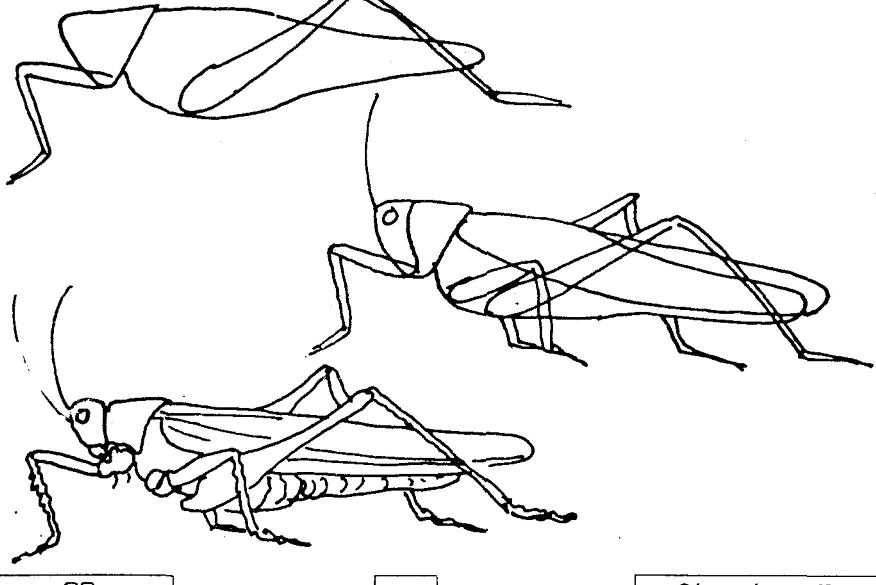
ଫଡିଂ DRAGONFLY



ଝିଣ୍ଟିକା GRASS HOPPER



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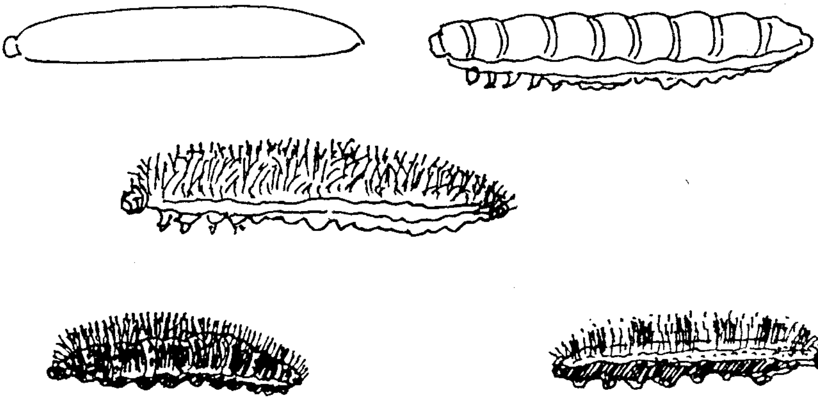
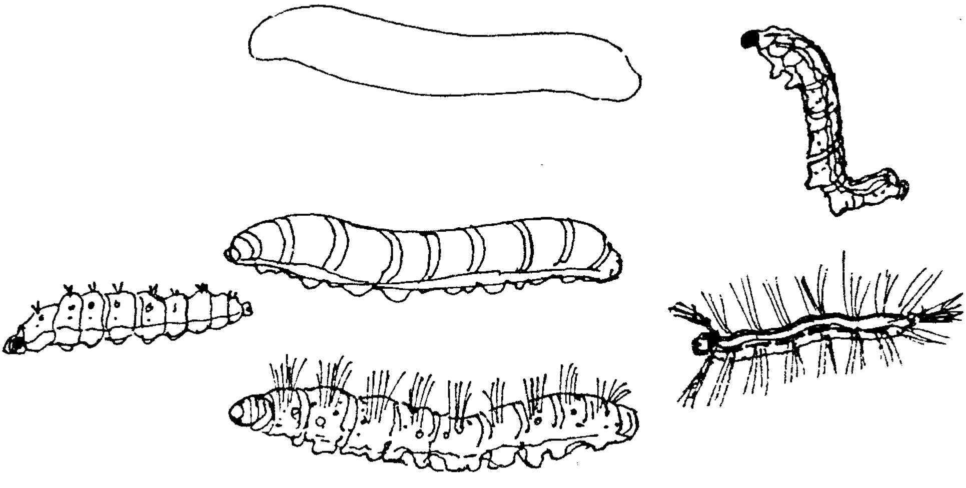
ସଁବାଳୁଆ CATERPILLAR



ଘୋଡାପୋକ CATERPILLAR



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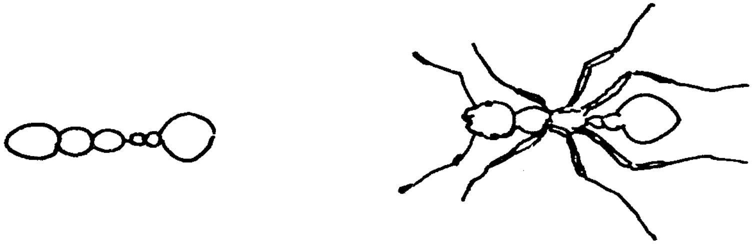
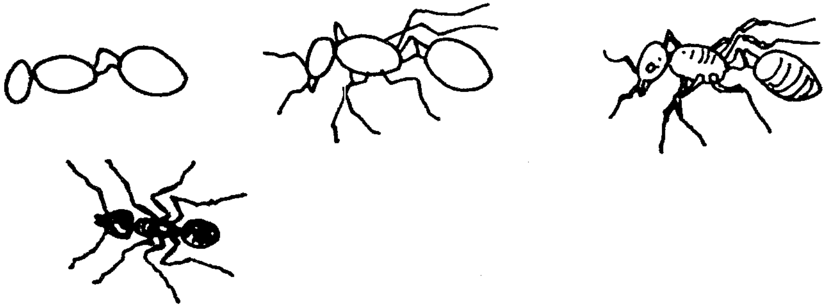
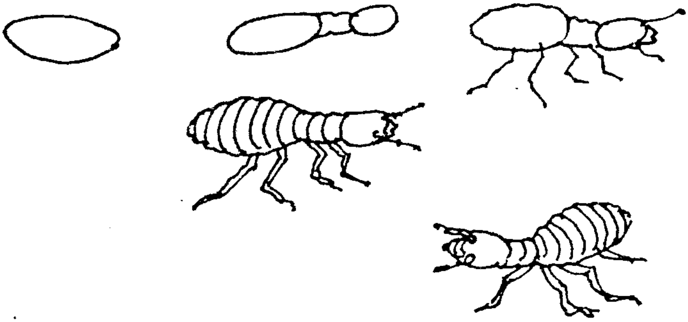
ପିମ୍ପୁଡି ANT



ଓଷା BLACK ANT



ଉଈ TERMITE



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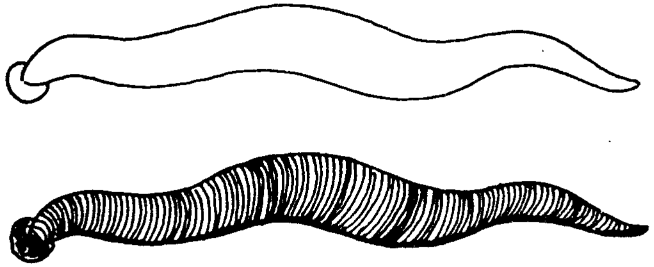
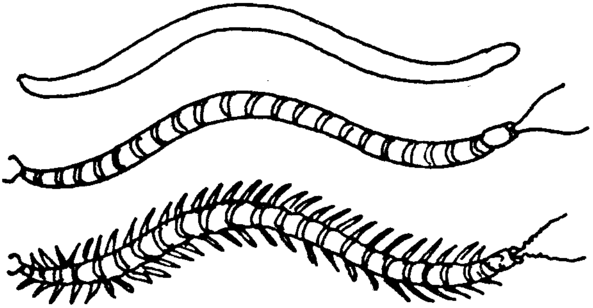
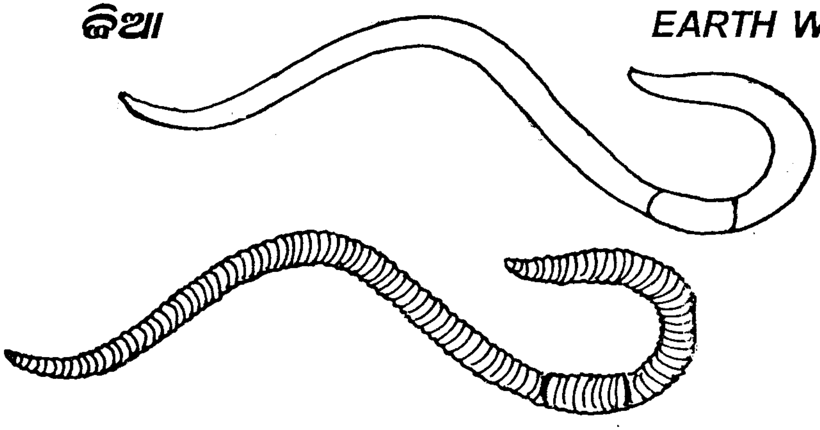
ଜୋକ LEECH



ବିଛା CENTEPEDE



ଜିଆ EARTH WORM



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ସୃଜନିକାର ବହିତାଲିକା

୧· କାଗଜ ଭଙ୍ଗାର ମଜା	୧୫·୦୦	୨· କାଗଜରୁ ଆକୃତି	୨୦·୦୦
୩· କାଗଜ ଭଙ୍ଗାରୁ ଜ୍ୟାମିତି	୨୦·୦୦	୪· ଚିତ୍ର ପାହାଚରେ ଚିଡ଼ିଆଖାନା	୧୫·୦୦
୫· ସହଜରେ ଆଙ୍କିବା ଗଛଲତା	୧୫·୦୦	୬· ହାତ ତିଆରି ଖେଳନା	୧୫·୦୦
୭· ଗଣିତ କୁହୁକ	୧୨·୦୦	୮· ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ପହଲି	୮·୦୦
୯· ଆମ ମନର ଗୀତ	୧୨·୦୦	୧୦· ଗଛବଇଦ	୧୫·୦୦
୧୧· ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ଶିକ୍ଷାପଦ୍ଧତି	୧୫·୦୦	୧୨· ଜୀବନର ପିଲାଦିନ	୨୦·୦୦
୧୩· ଅଣୁରୁ ଅନ୍ତରୀକ୍ଷ	୧୫·୦୦	୧୪· ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଅଭିଯାନ	୮·୦୦
୧୫· ଜଳସମ୍ପଦ	୧୫·୦୦	୧୬· ପରିବେଶ ଦର୍ପଣ	୨୦·୦୦
୧୭· ଆକାଶରେ ଲୁଚକାଳି	୬·୦୦	୧୮· କାହିଁକି ଭାଇ କାହିଁକି	୨୫·୦୦
୧୯· କାଗଜର ଖେଳ	୧୨·୦୦	୨୦· ପତ୍ର ଚିଡ଼ିଆଖାନା	୧୨·୦୦

* ଶିକ୍ଷା, ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଓ ବିକାଶ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧୀୟ କିଛି ବିଶେଷ ପ୍ରକାଶନ ମଧ୍ୟ ସୃଜନିକାଠାରୁ ମିଳିପାରିବ ।
* ଡାକ ଯୋଗେ କେବଳ ବହି ପାଇବା ପାଇଁ ପୂରା ମୂଲ୍ୟ ସହିତ ରେଜିଷ୍ଟ୍ରି ଡାକଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ କୋଡ଼ିଏ ଟଙ୍କା ଆଗୁଆ ପଠାଇବା ଦରକାର ।

ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ତରଙ୍ଗ

ବିଜ୍ଞାନର ଚିନ୍ତନ, ଧାରା ଓ ଅନୁଭୂତି ଉପରେ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱ ଦେଉଥିବା ଏହି ପତ୍ରିକା ସ୍କୁଲ/କଲେଜ ପିଲା ତଥା ଶିକ୍ଷକ/ଶିକ୍ଷୟିତ୍ରୀମାନଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ଏକ ସାଧନ ସାମଗ୍ରୀ । ଶିକ୍ଷା, ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଓ ବିକାଶ ବିଷୟରେ ଏକ ବିଶେଷ ପଠନ ସାମଗ୍ରୀ ଭାବରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଏହା ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ଉପଯୋଗୀ ।

ବର୍ଷକୁ ଛଅଖଣ୍ଡ ପତ୍ରିକା ଓ ତିନିଖଣ୍ଡ ବହି ପାଇଁ ମୋଟ ଦେୟ

ସାଧାରଣ ଗ୍ରାହକ ଟ·୭୫·୦୦ ***ସହଯୋଗୀ / ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ*** ଟ·୧୦୦·୦୦

ଆଜୀବନ ସହଯୋଗୀ ଏକ ହଜାର ଟଙ୍କା

* ସହଯୋଗୀମାନେ ସୃଜନିକାର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ସବୁରେ ଭାଗ ନେଇପାରିବେ ।

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ସ୍ରଷ୍ଟା ପରିଚୟ

ଶ୍ରୀ ବ୍ରଜକିଶୋର ଜେନା ପୁରୁଣା ବାଲେଶ୍ୱରଠାରେ ୧୯୫୯ ମସିହା ଏପ୍ରିଲ ୨୦ ତାରିଖ ଦିନ ଜନ୍ମ ହୋଇଥିଲେ। ବାଲେଶ୍ୱରର ଟାଉନ ହାଇସ୍କୁଲ ଓ ଫକୀରମୋହନ ମହାବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟରୁ ପାଠପଢା ସାରିବା ପରେ ଖଲ୍ଲିକୋଟସ୍ଥିତ ସରକାରୀ ଚାରୁ ଓ କାରୁକଳା ମହାବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ଚିତ୍ରକଳା ତାଲିମ ନେଇଥିଲେ। ୭ମ-୮ମ ଶ୍ରେଣୀରେ ପଢିବା ବେଳଠାରୁ ତାଙ୍କର ଚିତ୍ରକଳା ପ୍ରତି ଆଗ୍ରହ ରହିଥିଲା। ପିଲାମାନଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ଚିତ୍ରକରିବାରେ ତାଙ୍କର ବିଶେଷ ଆଗ୍ରହ ରହିଛି। ଏଥିପାଇଁ ସେ ଏନ୍.ସି.ଇ.ଆର୍.ଟି. ତରଫରୁ ଏକ ପୁରସ୍କାର ମଧ୍ୟ ପାଇଛନ୍ତି। ଏବେ ସେ ରାଜ୍ୟ ଜନଶିକ୍ଷା ସାଧନ କେନ୍ଦ୍ରଠାରେ ବରିଷ୍ଠ ଚିତ୍ରଶିଳ୍ପୀ ଭାବରେ କାମ କରୁଛନ୍ତି। ଅବସର ସମୟରେ ସେ ମଧ୍ୟ କେତେ ଜାଗାରେ ପିଲାମାନଙ୍କୁ ଚିତ୍ରକଳା ଶିଖାଉଛନ୍ତି। ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ତରଙ୍ଗର ଆରମ୍ଭ ଦିନଠାରୁ ସେ ଏହା ସହିତ ନିବିଡ ଭାବରେ ଜଡିତ।

The Creator

Sri Brajakishore Jena was born on 20th April, 1959 at old Baleswar. After finishing his school and college studies at Baleswar, he took special training in graphic arts at the Govt. College of Art & Craft, Khallikote. He had developed an interest in art work from his school days. He has a patricular interest in drawing for children. For this he has received an award from the NCERT, New Delhi. Presently he is working as the senior artist at the State Resource Centre for Adult Education, Bhubaneswar. He is also giving art lessons for children in his spare time. He has been associated with Bigyan Tarang from its very beginning.

ମୂଲ୍ୟ: ପନ୍ଦର ଟଙ୍କା